THE CITIZEN.

"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

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AT THE "GOLDEN GATE."

John F. Finerty Speaks to an Immense Audience of Irish Nationalists and Their Friends in San Francisco.

How the Knights of the Red Branch Honored Ireland and Emmet.

[*San Francisco Call, March 5.*]

John F. Finerty, of Chicago, was the orator of the celebration of the 118th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet at Metropolitan hall last night. The great auditorium was packed with the American friends of Ireland and the eloquent and distinguished Chicagoan was given an ovation such as few visitors to San Francisco have ever received. Mr. Finerty has gained prominence as a journalist, orator, soldier and statesman, and his coming to this city was made the occasion of a great demonstration in favor of the national independence of Ireland. Similar demonstrations were held throughout the country yesterday, as Emmet's birthday has come to be regarded as a day of national importance by Irish-born citizens the world over.

The hall was beautifully decorated with the colors of the United States and Ireland. Gas jets in the form of a harp aided in making an effective background. Among the prominent citizens of Irish birth and extraction present were the following: J. J. O'Brien, Thomas B. Bannerman, Thos. Crowley, Father Ferguson, J. J. Dwyer, Colonel O'Byrne, Senator Mahoney, Dr. B. J. O'Neil, Judge Campbell, Thomas Desmond, J. J. Stephens, Father O'Connell, Father Carraher, P. J. Thomas, Carl Eisenschimel, P. F. McCormick, P. Lynch, B. Higgins, of San Jose; J. F. Lally, J. Donohoe and J. F. McCann, of Santa Clara; Thomas Degnan, T. J. Tynan, Father Crowley, Father Comings, D. Condon, J. C. O'Connor, T. J. Hanrahan, Joseph King, Thomas B. O'Brien, Colonel Steele, Judge Cooney, F. T. Shea, J. J. Conlin, D. J. Costello, James Gildea, Captain Deasy, Jerome Deasy, Charles McGuire and others.

J. J. O'Brien, in introducing Hon. M. M. Estee as the chairman of the evening, said: The organization under whose auspices we have met tonight to perpetuate the memory of Robert Emmet has selected as its chairman a man whose name it is hardly necessary for me to mention. He is known from one end of the State to the other, and he is well and favorably known. He is a friend, and has always been a friend and a consistent friend of the Irish people.

Mr. Estee was received with great cheering. He said: You can hear me any time, but you cannot always hear our distinguished friend, who has come here to help to commemorate the dust of an illustrious Irishman, an Irishman who died that liberty might live. Freedom knows no country, no nationality, and we are here tonight to recall the memory of an Irishman who lived and perished for his country.

This sentiment was loudly applauded. Mme. Ellen Coursen Roeckel then sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in a manner that elicited the applause of the audience. For an encore she sang "Love's Young Dream." "Emmet's Last Words" was next sung by G. V. Wood. He was obliged to respond to an encore. Miss Mary L. Kimball gave some selections on the harp and D. Manlloyd sang "The Minstrel Boy." Colonel John O'Byrne then read the following self-explanatory letter:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 3.—*My Dear Judge Cooney:* I am very thankful for the kind invitation to attend the exercises of the celebration of the anniversary of Robert Emmet's birthday. Unfortunately I am obliged to remain in the house on account of a severe cold. Wishing the celebration every success I remain, yours truly,

P. J. RIORDAN.

Chairman Estee then introduced Mr. Finerty, who, attired in evening dress, stepped to the front of the platform, while the audience applauded rapturously. He spoke for two hours. In the course of his address he said:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The object of our coming here tonight has been sufficiently announced, and the story of the tragedy of Robert Emmet, much as it involves, is but a passage of Irish history. In order to properly understand that history and what led to the sacrifice of Emmet, it will be necessary for me to go back a few centuries, at least, in order to place before the American people the circumstances that have surrounded the more recent history of Ireland. Time will not permit me to begin with the beginning—the first settlement of the country, the conquest of the Druids, the invasions of the Danes and others and the conquest of the Normans in 1169, brought about by the corruption and treason of a bad Irishman. I can only come down to that portion of her history with which the people of the modern world are more or less familiar.

He then dealt briefly with the reign of Henry VIII. of England, adverting to the fact that he was the first foreign ruler the Irish had acknowledged, adding: "They have always believed an still believe that God created Irishmen to be the equals of all other men, and to enjoy all the blessings of liberty." Referring to Henry VIII, he said he was not recognized as a great warrior nor a great statesman. "One characteristic," he continued, "that more than any other endeared him to the English people, was that he loved every other man's wife dearer than his own." This monarch's six marriages were reviewed, and his fickleness and cruelty to his spouses was dwelt upon at some length. Speaking of Henry's last matrimonial alliance the orator dryly remarked:

He would have probably destroyed all the marriageable women of England if he had not run across a widow who had twice before been married. Catherine Parr, however, had had some experience with bad husbands and she settled Henry. He only lived a year after that, and soon after she married again, so we had ten marriages in one family.

Henry VIII tried to bring Ireland into subjection, made war on her people and succeeded in almost wiping them from the face of the earth.

Edward VI succeeded him, but left no impress on history. When he died with consumption he was followed by Catherine of Aragon, lovingly called "Bloody Mary" by the English. She was a fierce Catholic, and went about persecuting the Protestants with great violence. One of the most honorable pages in the history of Ireland is the fact that when Catherine drove the Protestants from England to Ireland the people of Ireland opened their houses to them and protected them against the cruel bigotry of the English Catholics. I regret to have to observe, however, that when the Irish received the same kind of treatment from the successor of "Bloody Mary" they were not given the same kind of treatment by the English.

Elizabeth was perhaps the greatest sovereign, intellectually, that ever sat on the throne of England. She had the faculty of attracting to her court the best men of her kingdom, whom she skillfully used to carry out her projects. She was a vehement Protestant and broke entirely with Rome. Three-quarters of the people of Scotland followed her lead, nearly all of Wales and most of England. But she insisted that the Irish, too, must accept the new doctrine, and while the Irish never sought to impose their creed on other people they refused to take up another creed at the dictation of an English Queen. Then she ordered her general to go into Ireland; to go to the places of worship; to massacre the congregations at their prayers; to level the altars to the dust, and fire the churches over the heads of the people. And that programme was carried out. It was in this way the reformation entered Ireland. For fifteen years the whole of Ireland was engaged in resisting the power, until the whole country was virtually burned black. And the English general wrote the Queen: "You have nothing but carcasses and ashes to rule over." Elizabeth then remarked in tones of great relief: "At last the Irish are crushed; they will never trouble my court any more."

The orator spoke of Hugh O'Neil, the nephew of one of the chiefs of Ireland, whose love of Ireland and whose devotion to the cause of liberty, he said, could only be compared to that of the illustrious patriot who died a few years ago—Charles Stewart Parnell. [Cheers and applause.

He was educated in England at the suggestion of the Queen, so as to wean him from his country. He feigned loyalty to England, and Elizabeth, who always had a weakness for handsome Irishmen, made quite a favorite of him. O'Neil made love to Elizabeth, which attentions she accepted in good faith. He was granted many privileges, and among other things was allowed to raise a regiment of 800 men of his own choice, all picked men.

Then he got permission to return to his place in Ireland and to import a shipload of lead to repair the roof of his mansion. But he imported about twenty shiploads, and soon after there were rumors that the women of Ireland were casting bullets in the night. He also reconciled all the contending factions, and in June, 1595, General Morris saw the red hand of Tyrone beckoning to come on.

He then reviewed all the famous battles in which Irishmen had fought either in the interests of their own country or in those of the monarchs and rulers who had befriended them, winning long and hearty applause from the ladies in the audience while referring to the valor of the Irish women in the first siege of Limerick.

Mention was made of the gratitude of Louis XIV to the Irish, and the privilege granted all Irishmen on becoming subjects of France on their mere request. "There was no A. P. A. about Louis XIV," said Mr. Finerty in concluding his relation of this incident.

His description of the battle of Fontenoy was a fine piece of graphic portrayal, mixed with rare eloquence. When he came to the relation of how the Irish Brigade of the French King saved the day the audience burst into wild applause. "Their best eulogium," said the speaker, "was pronounced by the King of England when he heard of the events of that fateful 11th of May, 1745, and exclaimed:

"Cursed be the laws that deprive me of such soldiers."

In the army of George Washington were numerous Presbyterian and Catholic Irishmen who had been driven out of their native country. The Scotch-Irish were not discovered in those days. I respect the Scotch, but I have no use for those double-barrelled fellows. The Irish Presbyterians were true Irish patriots.

In 1800 the Irish Catholics were five-sixths of the population, and yet they were not represented in the Independent Parliament of Ireland. When the American war broke out Grattan got his Parliament. But when it ended the Parliament ended. Irish Catholics and Presbyterians organized under Wolf Tone.

Ireland has always been essentially Catholic, but her leaders, from Wolfe Tone to Parnell, with the single exception of O'Connell, were all Protestants. Henry Flood, Thomas Addis Emmet, Fitzgerald, and that idol of the Irish heart, Robert Emmet, were all of the opposite faith.

No Irish Catholic was ever elected from a Protestant constituency and we have always begged them to join the shamrock and the orange to strike against England.

Robert Emmet was not a Catholic. He was born a Protestant, brought up among Protestants. He saw his brother exiled; he saw the depression of his country; he was expelled from Trinity College—briefly, his plan was to organize a force in Dublin to take the barracks, to storm the Castle, to run up the green flag.

Unfortunately he was pursued by treason. The people were with him, but he was disappointed by those who said they would stay with him.

He could have escaped, but he loved a fair and beautiful woman; he returned and met Ann Devlin.

She was coerced that she might betray him, but she said: "I don't want your blood money, I don't know where Robert Emmet is." The rope was put about her neck and she was lifted in the air, but they could not wrest the secret from her; they could not wrest her fidelity from him. It was a man who betrayed Emmet.

Emmet never complained. At the trial he met the tyrant Judge with the tongue of genius. He said in those words that will ring forever that he defied the court that condemned him. Moore has preserved the last speech of Emmet in words immortal.

The orator here drew a picture of the execution of Emmet on the 20th of September, 1803, in Thomas street, Dublin. "If this country had failed against England," he said in conclusion, "that country would have treated George Washington the same as Emmet." The speaker continued:

His epitaph may never be written, but his epitaph is written in the hearts of his countrymen. His noble life and death should incite us to greater action. Ireland has a leader above the clouds. The God of liberty never deserts those who fight for liberty.

Mr. Finerty closed by denouncing the A. P. A.'s and eulogizing the Irishmen of Catholic faith who had fought and died for the country to which they had sworn allegiance.

The gathering dispersed with the reading of resolutions favoring the release of Irish political prisoners in English dungeons and the singing of "God Save Ireland."

ORIGIN OF SCANDAL.

Said Mrs. A.
To Mrs. J.
In quite a confidential way,
"It seems to me
That Mrs. B.
Takes too much—something in her tea."

And Mrs. J.
To Mrs. K.
That very night was heard to say,
She grieved to touch
Upon it much,
But "Mrs. B. took—such and such."

Then Mrs. K.
Went straight away,
And told a friend the self-same day,
"'Twas sad to think"—
Here came a wink—
"That Mrs. B. was fond of drink."

The friend's disgust
Was such she must
Inform a lady friend she "nussed"
"That Mrs. B.
At half-past three,
Was that far gone she couldn't see."

This lady we
Have mentioned, she
Gave needlework to Mrs. B.,
And at such news
Could scarcely choose
But further needlework refuse.

Then Mrs. B.
As you'll agree,
Quite properly—said she, that she
Would track
The scandal back
To those who make her look so black.

Through Mrs. K.
And Mrs. J.
She got at last to Mrs. A.,
And asked her why,
With cruel lie,
She painted her so deep in dye?

Said Mrs. A.
In some dismay,
"I no such thing could ever say:
I said that you
Much stouter grew
On too much sugar—which you do."

—*Detroit Free Press.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

A.O.H. GOSSIP.

The Daughters of Erin Taking Great Interest in the Ladies' Auxiliary.

Progress of the Order in Cook County—The House-Warming of Div. 6—Assist in the Dedication of Father O'Sullivan's Church.

The Daughters of Erin in Minnesota are in session, considering a constitution to submit at the Detroit convention, for the future guidance of the Ladies' Auxiliary. The wonderful progress of the ladies' branches in the State of Minnesota gives them claim to be the pioneers of such a movement. The progress of the Ladies' Auxiliary has been retarded by the want of a code of laws to guide them, and I predict a marvellous increase after the organization is brought down to a business basis.

The news comes from Sydney, Australia, of a desire on the part of the Hibernian Australian Benevolent Association to form a treaty of reciprocity of benefits with the Ancient Order of Hibernians of America. It is strange there was no mention of same in any of the Irish-American newspapers. I understand a treaty was almost perfected, from the tone of a speech delivered on Dec. 26 last, by a high officer of the benevolent organization of the great continent of the southern seas. It would be a happy step towards the perfecting of a cordon of Irish organizations, watchful and vigilant, in every land where dwell our people. We want such organizations, if it is only to protect ourselves against the anti-Irish Irishman.

County President Henely is to be congratulated on the progress the Order is making during 1896. The good work of the past is now making itself felt. A new division has been organized in LaGrange, and Bro. M. J. Moloney promises to organize another this week on the southwest side, in the neighborhood of Lawndale. Another division is planned for the district farther south and with every hope I look forward to the filling of every gap in the roster before July 1. Looking back over my notes I remark it is a year since I wrote, "We must not expect our officers to do everything; the rank and file must be the missionaries of the Society, and on them will depend its progress." The rank and file are awake, and our progress is certain.

I remember Division No. 6 of twelve years ago as one of the finest that existed in the United States, with an enormous membership, constantly increasing, aggressive and influential. Since its reorganization a year ago the same energy which formerly distinguished them lives among its members. Brothers Maguire, Fanning, Ryan and other indefatigable workers have evidenced their ambition to bring No. 6 back to its old position.

On Monday Division 6 gave a house-warming, having just moved into its new quarters in Meehan's Hall, Forty-fourth and Halsted streets. The spacious room was crowded, the Rev. Father Kehoe, State President Keating, P. Cummings, W. J. Doherty, W. P. Breen, John McGinty, J. Galligan, Thomas Carey, Robert Mulcahy, H. P. Fleming, E. J. Cummings, and D. Conly being among the guests of the evening. A splendid programme of music and speeches made the hours pass quickly. Messrs Curley, Hogan, Cummings and Hetreed sang with their usual good voice and taste, while Messrs H. O'Brien and J. E. Meany kept the audience in a roar with comic sketch duets. Rev. Father Kehoe told of his knowledge and estimate of the Irish people, winning much applause for his earnest vindication of their virtues. Messrs Keating, Carey, Mulcahy, P. Cummings, Fleming, W. J. Doherty, and Thomas McInerney spoke on the merits of the Order. Brothers Doherty and Cummings, presidents of Divisions 23 and 10 respectively, made the speeches of the evening, and their earnest words were listened to with deep attention.

The County Board decided to participate in the dedication of Rev. Father O'Sullivan's church in Lemont. If there is a spark of gratitude in the hearts of the Ancient Order members in Cook county, they will turn out *en masse* on that occasion. There is not a man in the United States today who has done so much for the Ancient Order of Hibernians, individually, as the reverend gentleman named. His work has been unostentatious, untiring and devoted. He has worked for love of the cause, for the interests of the people, and for the elevation of the people. Honest and fearless, he has chided where necessity called for censure; encouraged the faint-hearted; tolerated avowed opposition regardless of the personnel of individuals, anxious only for the increase of Friendship and Unity. Such is the man we are asked to honor and assist, and for such a man we should be ready to walk to Lemont if trains failed to run.

Division No. 1, A.O.H., held a very interesting meeting on Friday night of last week, initiating eighteen candidates, and proposing fourteen. For the purpose of initiating a number of elected candidates, so they would be present in the St. Patrick's Day parade the division held a special meeting last Tuesday evening. Division 1 elected Bro. M. J. Maloney as the division's aid to the grand marshal in the St. Patrick's Day parade. West Side Irishmen would do well to bear in mind the grand ball to be given by Division 1, at West Twelfth Street Turner Hall, on St. Patrick's night; a grand time is promised all who attend.

A new division of the A.O.H. will soon be organized at Flanagan's Hall, Twenty-second and Roby streets. There is an excellent field for the growth and development of Hibernianism in this district, and it is to be hoped the new division will grow and prosper.

Each of the West Side divisions could, with strong efforts on the part of their members, have a great deal larger membership than they have at present, and at each meeting have a much larger attendance. If anything more than another discourages new members, it is a poorly attended division meeting; and as these meetings are held only once a month, we see no reason why the members cannot make some little sacrifice to be present thereat, and assist in building up the Order.

Division No. 5 is now in good hands, President Brennan being a zealous and energetic worker, a patriotic Irishman, and a man who will do his best to place his division alongside of Division 1. Let us hope all the West Side divisions will stir themselves up so that by St. Patrick's Day, 1897, they will turn out 2,000 in the parade.

I am unable at present to reply to the many letters received regarding matters appertaining to the welfare of the Order, but will do so in the near future.

ER.

OBITUARY.

JAMES MITCHEL LOONEY.

On Tuesday, March 3, Mr. James Mitchel Looney died in Buffalo, N.Y., aged 43 years. Mr. Looney was born in Boston, Mass., but had been a resident of Buffalo since early childhood. He spent about twelve years in active service in the United States Army, in the West and Northwest. During the Indian troubles of five or six years ago he proved himself a brave and valiant officer. He was wounded three times during there engagements. While serving under General Miles he was repeatedly promoted for gallant service. He resigned from the army about four years ago. During the days of the Volunteer Fire Department of Buffalo, he was one of its most active and intrepid members. Warm-hearted, impulsive and generous to a fault; he was most highly esteemed by those who knew him best. Deceased was a son of Mr. James Looney of Buffalo, and was an ardent Irish Nationalist, as is his aged father.

The funeral took place Friday morning, March 6, from St. Joseph's Cathedral, with the most impressive and solemn services of the Catholic church. The Very Rev. Vicar General Lanigan was celebrant of the mass of requiem. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Osterath, S.J., of St. Michael's church, and the Rev. Father Lynch of the Cathedral, who acted as deacons of the mass. The Vicar General delivered a most touching and thoughtful address. Miss Anna Lee and Dr. William Borget rendered the musical portion of the service. The interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery. The following gentlemen acted as pallbearers: Sergeant O'Brien, U.S.A.; Messers. Henry Ehret, J. L. Donovan, John S. Sullivan, George J. Rudolph, Lawrence G. Corcoran, Louis Garono and James F. Casey.

THE CELTIC REVIVAL.

[*To the Editor.*]

Until a comparatively recent period a decadence, which appeared to be final, afflicted the Celtic languages. On all sides they were threatened by more powerful tongues, powerful because of the greater number speaking them, and under the baneful influence the Cornish even became extinct. But a reaction set in, and there came a revival of the Celtic tongues, by a strange coincidence, almost simultaneously in every branch. The recovery, or rather preservation, in its case has been greatest in the Cymric, or Welsh, while its sister speech, the Brezaid, or Breton, has held its own against French. Cornish, the third of the Cymric languages, has not revived, and is not now likely to be ever a living tongue.

The three Gaelic languages, of Scotland, Ireland and Man, have also shown the effects of this revivification, and there are more who speak the old tongues of these lands today than for the past thirty years. Among the Highlanders a new interest is taken in their ancient and musical mother tongue, books are being published, and in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, a weekly Gaelic paper is published called the MacTaila. On the Isle of Man the cause has been taken up by scholars and others who felt that their fathers' language should no longer be suffered to fall into decay, and grammars and other works have been issued.

In Ireland, and to a very material extent among Irishmen and their descendants in America, the old Gaelic speech is daily making progress. The Celtic languages are, with perhaps the exception of Greek, the oldest Aryan tongues spoken today in Europe, the Irish characters being as long in use as any alphabet of European adoption, except the Hellenic. The Gael, of Brooklyn, N.Y., uses the old letters, and is a potent factor in the movement with which this article deals. These Celtic papers which are striving to keep up the languages should receive the support of every Celt, Cymry or Gael, for "United we stand, divided we fall."

In another way, too, knowledge of the Celtic tongues is being spread. There are at the present time several Celtic chairs in British and Irish universities, as follows: Celtic, John Rhys, M. A., Jesus College, Oxford; Welsh, Edward Anwyl, University College of Wales, Aberystywyth; Welsh, Rev. R. Williams, M. A., St. David's College, Lampeter; Celtic, D. Mackinnon, M.A., University of Edinburgh; Irish, Rev. James Goodman, M. A., University of Dublin; Celtic, Rev. E. Hogan, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, D. D., University of Ireland; Irish, Rev. E. C. O'Growney, Maynooth College, Catholic University of Ireland, and some others.

The Celtic language societies are also doing a great work in both the old and new worlds. That of the most interest to Irishmen is "The Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language," which has its headquarters in Molesworth street, Dublin. It has printed primers, readers and other educational and elementary works in Irish, as well as general reading matter, and has taken steps to further the teaching of Irish in the National schools. The Cymry are awake, and the Gael should not be behind them. It is not necessary to quote any of the arguments used by the workers in this line except one, "The loss of a nation's language is a great step in the loss of the identity of a race and of a nationality."

The writer will be glad to furnish any data in his possession, to answer any inquiries relative to Celtic books and papers, or other queries upon the lines of this article.

W. E. W. MACKINLAY,
Ottawa, Ill.

KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

The Knights of St. Patrick will celebrate the Irish national holiday, by giving their twenty-first annual reception and ball, at the West Chicago Club, on Tuesday evening, March 17. Ever since their organization it has been the custom to give a reception on the 17th of March, and from present indications this will be the most successful ever yet given by the Knights. The committee on arrangements have worked hard, with the result that at no place in Chicago can a better or pleasanter time be had than at the Knights' "ball," as it is popularly called by all who have attended heretofore. For the purpose of maintaining its old time popularity, the Knights have placed the price of tickets at one dollar, which can be procured of members, or at the hall on the night of the 17th. Parties securing tickets in this way, however, must be identified before entering the ball-room. Prof. Gearen's orchestra will open the evening's entertainment with a concert, and it goes without saying that all who are fortunate enough to be present will enjoy a treat long to be remembered.

Amnesty Resolutions.

At a meeting of the Irish-American club of Ishpeming, Mich. held March 4, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, Irish-American citizens, do now demand the immediate restoration to liberty of all men incarcerated in British prisons for offenses against British domination in Ireland; that we believe these prisoners are entitled to such liberty by usage and customs of civilized nations; and

WHEREAS, Among these prisoners there are a number of American citizens, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon our government the necessity of taking immediate steps to secure the release of these American citizens, and of interesting itself for the sake of common humanity in behalf of their fellow-prisoners; and, be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread on our records and copies sent to the American press for publication.

A largely attended meeting of the Emmet Guards Association of Boston, Mass., celebrated the 118th anniversary of the birth of Robert Emmet in Bay State hall, Wednesday evening, March 4, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Emmet Guards Association of Boston do hereby protest against the inhuman treatment of our fellow-citizens incarcerated in English dungeons; and

WHEREAS, We believe it is high time our government took action in the matter, for the sake of justice and humanity; and

WHEREAS, We have conclusive evidence that such prisoners cannot much longer endure the cruel tortures they are subject to, be it

Resolved, That we call on our representatives in congress to use their influence for the speedy release of said prisoners.

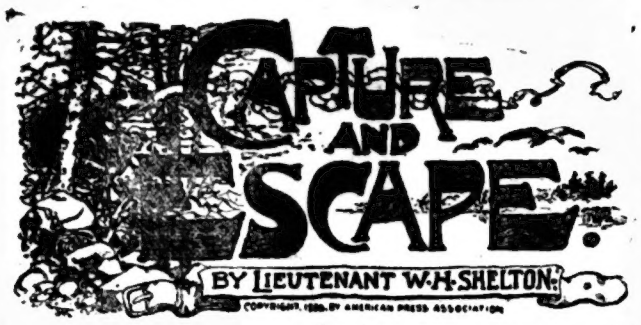
I. M. Cotter, President; William Henderson, vice-President; Lawrence Harmon, Recording Secretary.

Irish-American Lyceum.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lyceum will be held on next Friday evening in Unity hall building, 77 Thirty-first street, near Cottage Grove avenue, at 8:15 o'clock. A very interesting and attractive programme is provided for this meeting. A grand musical programme will comprise the first part, followed by a debate on the following timely and appropriate subject: "Is War Inconsistent with Christianity?"

The following gentlemen are expected to take part in the discussion: Messrs. Reynolds, J. P. McGoorty, P. V. Fitzpatrick, Wm. Dillon, John T. Keating, S. J. Forhan, W. P. Fennell, P. B. Flanagan, C. T. Mahoney, L. Henely and others.

For further particulars, also tickets of admission, which are free, apply to the secretary, Thomas J. Sherlock, 195 Dearborn avenue.



CHAPTER III.

The field where I lay had been recently cleared of trees, and the brush and logs strewn about on the uneven ground might be easily confused with my prostrate form in the uncertain moonlight. This possibility was my only hope, and my heart beat like a trip hammer as one of the guards halted for a moment on the post nearest me—so near that I could see his eyes, and, happily, the unconscious expression of his face. After lingering for what seemed to be an age, he turned and walked away. Working along with the help of my elbows among the weeds, I gradually got farther and farther from camp until I was able to creep and at last to walk erect without fear. I found the heap of brush where Lieutenant Byers and I had concealed our blankets and lay down to await my companion.

About the time of the 8 o'clock relief, the moon now shining brightly, I heard the report of rifles at various points on the sentry line, and then all was still again. Perhaps my tentmate had been shot attempting to join me. I had already found time to reflect, with amazement, upon the recklessness of my conduct and with gratitude upon my wonderful escape. I had little hope thereafter that Lieutenant Byers would join me, but nevertheless I lay still until I heard the posting of the 10 o'clock relief. I feared that there had been a tragedy in camp, but I went away in happy ignorance of the fact that two young officers had paid with their lives for attempting the hazardous feat I had accomplished.

I took both blankets and one of the cups and moved out alone across the open fields in the direction of the river, intending to carry out the plan Lieutenant Byers and I had agreed upon, which was to secure a boat at the first opportunity and float and paddle down the Congaree river and so to the mouth of the Santee, journeying by night and concealing our craft in the swamps and lagoons during the day. The tall weeds and grass were heavy with the dew, and I was soon drenched to the waist. My course brought me to the Charleston turnpike, which I followed for a short distance in the direction of Columbia until I came to a covered bridge crossing the river.

There I took the right bank down stream. There was a well defined footpath, bordered with bushes sparkling with moisture. Frequently I came upon narrow gullies cutting across the pathway, which I crossed by a log or swung myself over by a grapevine. Thus far I had seen no boat. The bank was gradually growing higher above the river. Before morning I made camp upon a high bluff, where I thought I could safely pass the day.

It was a long, sunny day, and I lay flat in the tall, dry grass listening to the sounds that came across the river from the road along the other bank, and watching the hawks circling in the clear sky pursued and darted at by small birds. Toward night two boys brought a drove of cows to drink in the brink of the river opposite. About this time I crept through the grass to the edge of the bluff, and far below me I saw a small boat chained to the bank, which I resolved to secure as soon as it should be dark. Unfortunately the owner came at early twilight and paddled away, while I, instead of waiting for his return, proceeded along the shore in search of another boat.

Before going a mile the ground adjoining the river became so boggy that I was forced to turn back. Thinking that I could take to the cornfields, skirt the swamp and get back to the river again, a few miles below, I set out with that intention. I soon came upon a high-road, which proved to be the Charleston turnpike, the same I had crossed the night before. Seeing no opportunity to get nearer to the river, I followed this road all night, content for the time being to get farther from Columbia. Having no bread, I filled my cup with shelled corn, and at the first signs of day I retreated into the woods and made my second camp in a broken down tree top. Before going to sleep on a nest of leaves I put my corn to soak. I had picked up a scrap of newspaper in the night, which I carefully preserved to help pass the time after I awoke.

Although I slept until well into the afternoon, I found it tedious waiting into the evening for a safe hour to take the road again. To move was an irresistible temptation, dangerous to indulge before 9 o'clock. The white people were safe in bed by that hour, while the negroes were whooping and singing and chopping until the small hours of the morning. If by chance of too early starting I heard voices ahead or the rattle of wheels on the road, I glided into the bushes at the side and watched the creaking vehicle pass in the gloom, the belated passengers as unconscious of my neighborhood as the tired horse shuffling in the sand.

I had been several nights on the road when I encountered the first negro, who gave me a loaf of corn bread, at the same time telling me that every slave's portion in that part of the state was a peck of cornmeal for a week's ration or its equivalent in potatoes or beans. For meat they must treat with the opossums and the chickens.

My road was constantly diverging from the river, but I had not yet abandoned my first plan of travel by boat. The only attempt I made, however, to reach the water again landed me in an impenetrable swamp where the tall trees grew out of the yellow water as far as I could see between their trunks. I had spent the best part of a night in my fruitless explorations, and throughout the day that followed I remained in hiding on the edge of a peanut or goober field. I secured an armful of the vines and tried to eat the green beans, some of which were in the milk. I was provided in this journey several times with boiled peanuts, which was a favorite way of cooking when the bean was too green to bake.

After this failure to reach the river I gave over the attempt for the time, but thought seriously of trying a road which I was told led to the river at Eutaw Springs, when I should reach it.

It was a singular thoroughfare, the one I was following night after night—probably as old as the state—well graded, white and clean, the sand perhaps a little too deep, but during the hours I moved on it as still and deserted as though it ran through the heart of an African forest. It led as straight as a railway for miles and miles over swamps by endless bridges having a low board parapet at the sides, and the limbs of the trees which overhung it were festooned with moss. The ceaseless chorus of the frogs and the tree toads from the swamp and the forest varied the loneliness and solitude of my surroundings. The stagnant water in the mossy ditch over the rail of the causeway looked as black as ink from above, but when I had occasion to fill my cup I found it clear and sweet, the color coming from the black mold beneath. For whole nights not a habitation was visible—only here and there a gate marking the entrance to a private road. There were nights, too, when the interminable forests gave place to open fields thickly studded with girdled trees whose bare limbs were white in the moonlight. There were now small houses standing near to the road, built free from the ground on stout posts, with conical sugar houses in the yard and patches of cane coming down to the fences.

One day I lay concealed in a negro hut on the border of a vast sweet potato field. This habitation was of the most primitive construction—simply a roof of fence rails leaning upon a ridge pole and thatched with turf. In this picturesque hovel my meat was cowpeas.

The chief hardship of this lonely journey was the interminable afterpart of the day in camp. The travel through the mild September night was full of incident and change of scene. With a companion I should have considered every night walk a pleasant excursion. As it was, it was a great improvement on the life I had left behind. As I swung easily along the silent road I kept my mind on the pleasures in store for me in case I won the hazardous game I was patiently playing against my keepers, whom I at present held at such a gratifying advantage.

I kept the "big road" until I arrived at Goose creek, only a few miles in the rear of Charleston. On the right at the turning was a quaint little chapel, half covered with bushes, and on the left a house, where from the servants I obtained a supply of boiled sweet potatoes. Here I took a road turning north, intending to make my way to the coast above Charleston. Another long day I passed lying behind a log in the tall grass, so near to the road, along which carriages passed now and again, that I overheard fragments of conversation. I nibbled at my sweet potatoes for hours, prolonging to the utmost the process of mastication. When the last vestige of a potato was consumed, I speculated on what part of an hour might have been absorbed in the process.

About this time I learned that I should find no boats along the shore between Charleston and the mouth of the Santee, everything able to float having been destroyed by the Confederate authorities to prevent the escape of the negroes and the desertion of the soldiers.

I was ferried over the broad river by a crusty old darky, whose dugout, after long delay, emerged from the shadows of the low trees marking the opposite shore and came paddling across through the reflected stars in answer to my continuous cries of "O-v-e-r! O-v-e-r!" My treatment by the negroes hitherto had been so universally kind and considerate that I was alarmed at the man's surly manner and gave him my case knife, which was a very precious possession, by way of a fee for the crossing. On this night I obtained the only taste of meat of all this 18 days' journey from a venerable old negro whom I found alone in his cabin eating possum and rice.

After crossing the Cooper river I found myself on a vast plantation as level as the sea I was nearing, whose fields of rice and sweet potatoes were laid off in endless squares, separated by sandy roadways. Away on the horizon to the right was a glow of light which came from the out of door fires at the quarters. Going in the direction of this light, I met a party of slaves of both sexes carrying baskets and clumsy hoes. I had never seen before human beings of so low a grade of intelligence. The men were scarcely distinguishable from the women, and of all their heathenish chatter the only two intelligible words I could understand were "massa" and "baca."

At this time, although in my twenty-fourth year, I had never seen the open seacoast beaten by the surf, and being satisfied that I had no hope of escape in that direction it was in part my curiosity that led me to press on to the finish and partly a vague idea that I would get Confederate transportation back to Columbia and from there take a fresh start westward bound with one or more companions. I inspected the palmetto trees which I found growing out of the sand and relished keenly the scent of the ocean and all the novel evidences of my approach to the sea for the first time. I wandered along the coast for hours, enjoying the novel experience. The tide was out, and in a little cove I found an abundance of oysters bedded in the mud, which I cracked with stones and ate.

After satisfying my hunger and finding the sea rather tame inside the line of islands which stretched along the eastern horizon, I walked over to a fire, where I found a detachment of Confederate coast guards, to whom I surrendered as coolly as if my whole toilsome journey had been prosecuted to that end.

In the morning I was marched a few miles to Pleasantville, a decayed old village in the rear of Fort Moultrie, and after a short stop in the guardhouse was taken in a sailboat across the harbor to my old quarters in the city jail I had for a cellmate a young French sailor who had entered Charleston on a blockade runner hailing from Marseilles. He could speak little English, and I failed to learn why he was held as a prisoner. Having no consul to lay his case before, he hit upon a novel plan whereby to get himself out of the clutches of the prison authorities. He corded both legs above his knees until his feet and ankles were so swollen that the surgeon ordered him out to hospital to be treated for dropsy.

While the sailor staid our ration consisted of a milk pan of cornmeal mush, with sometimes a few spoonfuls of molasses, which seldom reached us before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Our table was the deep sill of the only window in the cell, which was nearly on a level with the ground outside. If any remnant of this breakfast remained after our combined attack, it served to stay our hunger next morning. The cell contained no furniture. The only approach to luxury was two sticks of cordwood which served for pillows at night. In the daytime we were sometimes permitted to walk in the yard, where I remember to have strolled about hunting along the ground for a chance fragment of bread. A number of negroes from Colonel Shaw's Massachusetts regiment were also confined in the basement of the jail.

After the departure of the French sailor I remained alone for several days, expecting momentarily to be taken out and sent to Columbia. One night as I was lying awake, my head upon my luxurious pillow, listening for some hope of deliverance, I heard approaching footsteps in the corridor. The light of a lantern shone under the door, and the key grated in the lock. At last, I thought, my time had come. The door opened, and a tall officer walked in with a blue and white bedspread on his arm, which he had brought all the way from Florida. Turning to the surly jailer who held the door open for his passage, this tall, self possessed gentleman said:

"I will be obliged, landlord, if you will send me some supper and a light."

I roared with laughter as the door closed on Lieutenant H. G. Dorr of the Eighth Massachusetts cavalry. My new companion was well supplied with matches, and we groped about until we had made a collection of slivers and shavings from the window sill, which we lighted on the earthen floor, whereby each got a view of the other's unfamiliar face. This light to retire by and the hickory pillow left by the French sailor were all the hospitality I could offer. The lieutenant entertained me with the story of his capture in Florida, followed by his travels in Africa, and when I fell asleep he was entertaining the Prince of Wales at Delagoa bay.

BREAKFAST IN CHARLESTON JAIL.

When we returned a few days thereafter to Camp Sorghum, Lieutenant Dorr found a fellow Mason on the train in the person of a Confederate general officer stationed at Columbia. I rejoined my old mess about the 1st of November, presenting Lieutenant Dorr to Byers as an ablebodied and active minded recruit. Lieutenant Sill had returned from his fruitless expedition for exchange, and appreciating my experiences outside he exacted a promise from me that I would join his party as soon as he could provide himself with shoes.

There had been some changes in camp in the course of my absence. The officers were now allowed to go out on chopping expeditions by giving their parole at the main entrance. After casting their wood over the guard line at the most convenient point they returned and reported to headquarters and were duly excused from parole. The confusion of transferring the wood from the choppers outside to the messmates inside involved the parties in constant disputes with the inexperienced guards and proved a fruitful means of getting men out not restrained by a parole. Officers escaped almost every day, many of whom were recaptured after a longer or shorter absence in the direction of the western mountains.

Immediately following my return the camp was visited by a succession of sleetstorms. Whenever the weather permitted our mess was industriously at work constructing a winter cabin. The walls and chimney were completed, and on the 28th day of November all hands had been outside cutting a section of pine log to be split into shingles for the roof. We had rolled our log up to the hut and engaged a Tennessee woodman to split out our shingles on the following day, when Lieutenant Sill appeared on the ground in a serviceable pair of shoes to remind me of my promise.

I do not know whether the guards had been changed in the course of my absence on the Charleston expedition, but I do know that discipline had grown so lax that escape was easily possible to every officer who cared to undergo the hardships of winter travel. Perhaps the guards had become more amiable on better acquaintance. Indeed this result could hardly be avoided among men brought into so intimate an association as we were, enduring the same exposure and living on about the same fare, with no stockade to separate us. Our keepers, forced into the service against their will—sons, fathers and grandfathers in the same battalion—were heartily tired of the war and must have realized that, while they were nominally holding us prisoners, we were practically holding them to the same conditions. They found us human beings, equally sensitive to hunger and cold, and disposed to lighten their burdens whenever we could. The parole system engendered endless confusion and afforded infinite expedients to the fertile minds of experienced officers bent on escape.

Our party leaving Camp Sorghum included Lieutenant Lamson of a New York regiment, and having deliberately made our arrangements to go we coolly forged a parole, and on the afternoon of the 29th of November we easily persuaded a boyish guard to permit us to pass out over his post. Once outside, we strolled down the line to the stream, where several of our friends were awaiting us. We called across to them that we wanted blankets to gather pine boughs in and lay down on the bank until they returned with the blankets and such other conveniences for the road as they could conceal without suspicion.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE MOON BOTHERED JULIET.

A Small Japanese Boy Held It and Would Not Go Away.

"While in Japan we went to Tokyo to play 'Romeo and Juliet,'" said Mrs. Potter recently. "We played from 7 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, as the manager demanded plays that would last all day, and when I told him that we had none of sufficient elasticity he replied that when it was all ended, we would start all over again. Well, we did. The manager was impressed with the necessity of having a moon, and that Juliet, as near as possible, should always be kept in the moonlight.

"Well, the balcony scene arrived, and there was no moon, but in the midst of Romeo's most passionate wooing, which, so far as the light on the stage was concerned, might have taken place at midday, the moon suddenly appeared. It was in the form of a lantern fixed on a bamboo pole and was swayed before my face by a little Jap who stood beneath the balcony in full view of the audience. The audience didn't seem to mind it in the least, but it made me very nervous, and every time Romeo would pour forth his soul I would ejaculate, 'Take away that moon.' But the boy was mindful of his instructions, that Juliet was always to be in the moonlight, and during the rest of the performance every time I came on the stage I was pursued by that awful moon. Nothing could induce the boy to desist, and so the moon held full away."—Rochester Union and Advertiser.

Americans In Nova Scotia.

A lady of Nova Scotia, writing to the Boston Transcript, says that the Americans who visit Nova Scotia are almost without exception pleasant and well mannered people. "We note some slight difference between their speech and ours. Their voices are higher and sharper, and they are more up to date as to slang. I am afraid that in our heart of hearts we feel ourselves a little superior in repose of manner, for the rollicking enjoyment of the ordinary American when on a holiday in Nova Scotia is, perhaps, too evident. But when the patience with which they endure many inconveniences, the zest with which they enter into any pleasures that come in their way, and the good will with which they are ever ready to help any charitable scheme which may be afoot in a place where they are staying are put in the scale against the loudness which sometimes offends us, the trifling peculiarity kicks the beam."

The Southern Aurora.

On Feb. 1, in latitude 66 degrees, longitude 172 degrees 31 minutes, we ran into open water again, having this time spent only six days in the ice pack. On the 17th the aurora appeared, stronger than I ever saw it in the north. It rose from the southwest, stretching in a broad stream up toward the zenith and down again toward the eastern horizon. The phenomenon this time had quite a different appearance from what we saw on Oct. 20. It now presented long shining curtains rising and falling in wonderful shapes and shades, sometimes seemingly close down to our mastheads. It evidently exerted considerable influence upon the magnetic needle of our compass.—C. E. Borchgrevink in Century.

One Drawback.

There's no such thing in this life as complete satisfaction. If a man has no money, he is miserable, and if he has lots of it, it is next to impossible to invest it remuneratively. There is no business which is sure to pay, not even the business of stealing, but that's because there are so many persons in it, and there would be many more in it if the penitentiary did not prevent it from being open to everybody, and so be utterly ruined.—Boston Transcript.

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KENTUCKY POLITICS.

GRIM DEATH STEPS IN AND COMPLICATES MATTERS.

Election of a Senator About Impossible Even if the Republicans Unseat a Democrat—Death of Senator Weissinger Adds to the Complication.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10.—For the second time death has added to the complexity of a senatorial contest that has engrossed public interest in this state for two months and attracted wide attention throughout the country. The death Senator Rosel Weissinger, of Louisville, yesterday removes, besides a distinguished member of the Louisville bar, one of the most active and energetic figures in the senatorial fight; a man who has within the past few weeks defeated Dr. Hunter, the Republican nominee, and successfully baffled every attempt of the follows of Senator Blackburn to secure the re-election of that leader.

Political Situation Still More Uncertain.

The exact political effect of the sad event cannot be determined, but an election seems more remote than ever. The Republicans now have sixty-eight members of the legislature, the Democrats sixty-seven, with the probability of the support of the two Populist members as long as Blackburn is their nominee. Taking into consideration the announced determination of the Republicans to force a vote in the house today upon the Dunlap-Kaufman contest case for the purpose of unseating Kaufman (Dem.), the key to the situation seems to be the attitude Lieutenant Governor Worthington, who presides at the joint sessions, will take upon the question of a quorum.

Depends on the Chair's Decision.

If he holds to the decision he is said to have announced when a vacancy was caused by the death of Representative Wilson—that seventy shall constitute a quorum of the joint session—the Republicans, even by seating Dunlap, can count upon only sixty-nine votes, and the Democrats with the two Populists will have the same number, so that either party may break a quorum at will and prevent an election. If he takes the position that since the death of Senator Weissinger sixty-nine members constitute a quorum, the election of St. John Boyle, of Louisville, can be accomplished by the Republicans if they seat Dunlap and give the caucus nominee the whole party strength. This session will expire before a successor to Weissinger can be elected.

Weissenger Was Faithful Unto Death.

The last words of Senator Weisinger as spoken to his colleague, Senator Violett, and reported by that senator, were: "Violett, stand firm, stand firm; never vote for Blackburn and free silver." It is almost certain that a vote will be taken in the Dunlap-Kaufman case, and Kaufman, the Democratic member, will be unseated. Whether the Democratic senators retaliate or not the Republicans assert that the election of Boyle is a certainty. The Democrats say they will go into the joint session until an attempt to unseat Kaufman is made. Beyond that the politics of the situation cannot be foretold.

KANSAS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

McKinley Sure To Be Indorsed—Some Contention Over Silver.

WICHITA, March 10. — The city is thronged with Republican politicians who are here to attend the state convention, which will be called to order this morning. The convention will elect six delegates-at-large to the St. Louis convention. Five of the numerous candidates for this honor have their election practically assured.

They are Cyrus Leland, of Troy; M. M. Murdock, of Wichita; A. P. Riddle, of Minneapolis; Nate Barnes, of Kansas City, and T. J. Anderson, of Topeka. It is practically settled that the convention will indorse McKinley and declare in favor of a protective tariff. The financial question seems to promise some contention.

CULLOM IN THE RACE TO STAY.

Says Stories of His Withdrawal Are Malicious and Without Foundation.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—Senator Cullom said last evening regarding a story as to his probable withdrawal from the race for presidential nomination: There is not a shadow of foundation for the report. The suggestion could only have been advanced by those who would like to have me out of the way, and with the malicious purpose of misleading the Republicans of Illinois and the country. I have no intention of withdrawing, and will not withdraw. Put that as plainly and emphatically as you can find words with which to express the idea."

Illinois Swedish Republicans.

ROCKFORD, Ills., March 10.—The second annual convention of the Swedish-American Republican league of Illinois met here yesterday afternoon with the largest attendance of any meeting this nationality ever held in the northwest. Hundreds of representatives are present from all parts of the state. For president the sentiment seems to be all for McKinley, and President Westman says he will be indorsed. Congressman Hopkins is the favorite with many for governor.

ITALY HAS A NEW CABINET.

Marquis Di Rudini Is Premier and General Ricotti Minister of War.

ROME, March 9.—It has developed here that the formation of the cabinet has been undertaken by General Ricotti. King Humbert conferred with General Ricotti at 7 o'clock last evening and charged him with the formation of a cabinet. The result was a cabinet made up as follows: Marquis di Rudini, premier; General Ricotti, minister of war; Signor Brin, minister of foreign affairs; Senor Perazzi, minister of the treasury, and Admiral Racchia, minister of marine.

After his conference with king Ricotti yielded to Rudini the premiership. Further members of the cabinet decided upon are Signor Guicciardini, minister of finance, and Signor Granturio, minister of justice.

Flood at Hartford Receding.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6.—The water in the flooded district is receding. So far it has lowered eight inches. The selectmen made a tour of the flooded district in a boat and found many instances of suffering. Some families have been without fires for two days. Many cases of measles and throat trouble have been discovered in the flooded district, the health officers saying that there fully 500 cases.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The senate took up the Dupont election case from Delaware, and Mitchell spoke in favor of Dupont, but no action was taken. The Cuban resolutions were sent to conference. The house bill regulating proof in pension cases was passed, as were a number of bills of only local importance.

The house passed a joint resolution authorizing the erection at the treasury department of a statue of F. E. Spinner. The rest of the day was spent fixing salaries of United States district attorneys under the clause in the legislative appropriation bill abolishing fees. Among those fixed were the following: Illinois—Northern, $5,000; southern, $4,000. Indiana, $5,000. Iowa, northern and southern, $4,000. Michigan—Eastern, $4,000; western, $3,000. Wisconsin—Eastern, $4,000; western, $3,000.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Following bills were passed by the senate yesterday: To pay Charles P. Chateau, survivor of Chauteau Harrison Valle, $174,000, for a battery furnished during the war; directing the judiciary committee to investigate the subject of "contempt of court" and report what mandatory legislation was necessary. The last resolution was drawn by Hill and is a substitute for resolutions for an inquiry into the imprisonment of E. V. Debs. Sherman reported conference agreement on Cuban resolutions, which was the house substitute. It went over until Monday. In the house a bill was passed on motion of Grosvenor of Ohio to make the national military parks national fields for maneuvres of the regular army and militia of the states under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of war.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In the house yesterday a bill was passed to abolish the cash payment of pensions. The purpose of the bill is to prevent the swindling of old veterans who draw their pension money at the agencies on the quarterly pay days. The house then resumed the consideration of the remaining features of the amendment to the legislative bill to abolish the fee system in the cases of United States attorneys and marshals.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—The house entered upon the consideration of the eighth of the thirteen regular appropriation bills, that providing for the postal service. It is the largest of the supply bills, carrying over $91,000,000. A series of attempts was made to increase the compensation of the fourth-class postmasters, but they went before points of order. The senate resolutions authorizing the secretary of the treasury to distribute the diplomas and medals of the World's fair to exhibitors entitled to them was adopted.

WASHINGTON, March 10—The senate again considered the case of Cuba, Hale speaking against interfering in anyway and taking the Spanish side of the case. The Dupont case was considered without action. Mongan introduced a resolution regarding the settlement with the Pacific railways. An executive session was held.

The house considered District business, and the postoffice appropriation. Some unimportant bills were passed.

IS A LITTLE SHORT OF CASH.

And the Shortness Involves Liabilities of Between $500,000 and $1,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 10.—The Albion Paper company, of Holyoke, is temporarily embarrassed and a large amount of its paper has gone to protest. The officials of the company, which has been regarded as one of the most stable in the country, confirm the story of its difficulty, but say that with leniency on the part of their creditors they will be able to tide over the stress.

The liabilities are between $500,000 and $1,000,000. Definite figures it is impossible to secure. The assets of the company, so it is officially stated, are sufficient to pay creditors 100 cents on the dollar. The company has considerable paper out, $150,000 being distributed among forty banks, mostly in Springfield, Holyoke and western Massachusetts.

Cablegram from John Hays Hammond.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer who is under bail at Johannesburg awaiting trial on a charge of treason, has cabled Secretary Olney as follows: "Please record my appreciation of Consul Manion's efforts in my behalf. He has shown wisdom and good judgment, rendering me great service. I am well treated by the government. Preliminary trial commences next week. I have no fear of the ultimate result, as I am innocent of attempting to overthrow the government, though participating in revolutionary movement."

Panic at a Funeral.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Disaster overtook a funeral party at 151 West Sixteenth street yesterday. A sidewalk fell, causing 100 people to fall ten feet into a basement. The injured: Mrs. Inzecka, mother of the deceased; Mrs. Hajek, right ankle broken; Undertaker Mike Firipoch, Mrs. Pechouf, Miss Emma Himons, Mrs. Jerek and Mrs. Medzed. The coffin fell upon the mother of the decedent, breaking the elderly woman's foot.

United States Consulate Stoned.

VALENCIA, March 6.—The disorders which were prevalent here when the news was first received of the action of the United States senate on the Cuban question broke out afresh and there were renewed demonstrations of hostility to the United States. The mob made its way to the United States consulate, which was stoned, and the windows of which were smashed by the infuriated populace.

Satolli at Denver.

DENVER, March 6.—Cardinal Satolli spent Thursday in visiting Sacred Heart college and the various churches of the city. Numerous petition from the dissatisfied, both among the clergy and the laity, were presented to him during the day. He left latter in the day for Kansas City.

Dunlop Gets a Supersedeas.

CHICAGO, March 9.—A telegram has been received in Chicago from W. S. Forrest at Washington, to the effect that Justice Brown, of the United State supreme court, has granted a supersedeas in the case of Joseph R. Dunlop.

Two Miners Instantly Killed.

BUTTE, Mont., March 9.—Matt Maguire and Jacob Henke, miners, were instantly killed by an explosion of powder in their cabin at the Madison mine, near Sheridan. The cause of the explosion is unknown.

GOMEZ REPORTED DEFEATED.

Spaniards Say They Whipped Him with a Loss of Seventy Killed.

HAVANA, March 9.—An important engagement is officially reported to have taken place in the central portion of Matanzas province. Colonel Vincuna reports that he met a force of insurgents numbering 7,000 led led by Maximo Gomez, Antonio Maceo, Lacret and others, at the plantation of Diana and Alabrus in the district of Corral Falso. They were dislodged from their position by the troops and made a precipitate flight towards San Miguel de los Banos. The insurgent loss is reported to be seventy-one killed and forty-two wounded and left on the field, as well as numerous others carried off. The insurgents also lost 200 horses. The loss of the troops was three killed and nineteen wounded.

TAMPA, Fla., March 9.—An insurgent emissary from Cuba arrived here last night. He bears dispatches from Maceo to the junta in this country. Maceo, he says, is only five miles from Havana with 8,000 men, waiting for Weyler to attack him, as are the rebels all over the island. He says Maceo in January and February captured 2,800 rifles from the Spanish, together with four field pieces. Maceo has 6,000 well-armed men, and will raise his force to 40,000 and begin an aggressive campaign against Havana.

LAIDLAW WINS AGAIN.

His Famous Suit Against Russell Sage Decided in His Favor.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The appellate division of the supreme court has affirmed the judgement of $40,000 obtained against Russell Sage by William R. Laidlaw for injuries sustained by the latter in the bomb explosion in Mr. Sage's office several years ago. The court also allowed Laidlaw $3,000 for counsel fees and costs.

The decision was unanimous. The opinion of the court was written by Justice Patterson, who presided at the second and third trials, the one resulting in a disagreement and the other in a reversal. The opinion says that after examining the whole case, which contained over 200 exceptions, covering everything said or done by Justice Ingraham at the fourth trial, which was not in the interest of the defendant, the court is unwilling to order a fifth trial, and that the case is finally in proper condition to be passed on as to the question of law involved by the court of last resort.

BAD EXPLOSION AT CHICAGO.

Steam Pipe in a Laundry Explodes, Injuring Nine Men.

CHICAGO, March 7.—An explosion occurred in the building of the Troy Laundry-Machine company at 2:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, resulting in injury to nine men.

The Troy Laundry company's plant is located at 401 Fifth avenue. The explosion was followed by an uproar amounting almost to a panic and hundreds of excited, thoroughly frightened people soon thronged the hallways leading to the street. The victims are: William Grant, E. Berry, Frank Kain, Samuel Marsala, Frank Marsala, William Belbeu, Theodore Hubbard, E. W. Graham, Samuel Jerevasa.

The men were working on an excavation for a basement and they struck a hidden steam pipe and broke it and the explosion followed, badly burning all the men, but none fatally. The windows of the building were broken. The suffering men were all taken to the county hospital.

TO DIE ON MAY 7.

Governor Hastings Fixes the Date for Holmes' Execution.

HARRISBURG, March 6.—The date for the execution of H. H. Holmes, the convicted murderer of Benjamin F. Pitzel and alleged murderer of twenty-one others, was fixed by Governor Hastings yesterday. He names Thursday, May 7, as the day. The decision of the supreme court affirming the judgment of the lower court was received at the executive department in the afternoon and was immediately laid before the governor by Secretary Beltler. The governor thought Holmes should have at least sixty days in which to prepare for death, and selected the time accordingly. The death warrant was at once prepared and forwarded to Sheriff Clement at Philadelphia.

Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias.

LIMA, O., March 6.—Supreme Chancellor Richie of the Knights of Pythias has issued a proclamation that the supreme lodge will meet in Cleveland, Aug. 25, and saying that if satisfactory arrangements can be made locally and with the railroads the encampment of the military branch of the order may be held there. The centennial of Cleveland is to be commemorated in August, and if possible arrangements will be made to secure the camp vacated by the Ohio National guard by the Knights of Pythias.

Jackson and Walling.

CINCINNATI, March 9.—Judge Buchwalter overruled all objections to the delivery of Jackson and Walling and remanded them to the custody of Sheriff Plummer, but stayed proceedings under the order until next Saturday in order to allow time for a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus if desired by the prisoners.

Mrs. Parnell Going to Ireland.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 6.—Mrs. Delia Parnell arrived here from Trenton Friday. She is the guest of the family of John M. Steel, where she will remain for a few days to settle some business. She intends to soon sail for Ireland.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHN CONNELLY, well-known baseball umpire, at New York.

Rev. FRANK T. PIERSON, at Oelwein, Iowa.

PETER P. ADLER, prominent business man of Joliet, Ills.

President N. C. HILL of Jewell Lutheran college, at Jewell, Ia.

JOHN GRAHAM FOOTE, old resident of Burlington, Ia.

Rev. NOAH HOOPER, aged Baptist minister, at Exeter, N. H.

ROBERT A. WATTS, secretary of the Louisville Railway company, at Louisville.

Rev. DAVID J. STRAIN, Presbyterian minister, at Virginia, Ills.

GEORGE KLINE, prominent citizen of Fairbury, Ills.

Dr. W. H. LITTLE, prominent and wealthy citizen of Cleveland, O.

JAMES H. MCVICKER, pioneer theatrical man, at Chicago.

CHARLES DOE, chief justice of the New Hampshire supreme court, at Dover, N. H.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

STATE NEWS GATHERED FROM HERE AND THERE.

Some of the Important Happenings of the Week Reported by Telegraph—Matters Which Will Be of Interest to Our Readers—State News in Brief Form.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.—The advance sheets of the annual report of the Illinois railroad and warehouse commission for 1895 are just issued. The report shows that passenger tariffs do not exceed 2.75 cents per mile; average tariff on all kinds of freight, local and through, does not exceed 1.35 cents per ton per mile, being 46 and 80 per cent. respectively, lower than in 1870.

During the past year 63,485,413 passengers were handled. But twelve persons were killed in accidents, being one out of every 5,290,451 carried; but one person out of every 409,583 passengers carried was injured. The commission makes many suggestions for changes in operating the railroads and recommends the enactment of laws controlling the same by the next general assembly.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT A HOLD-UP.

The Thugs, However, Run Against Some Cold Lead and Disappear.

JOLIET, Ills., March 9.—A daring attempt to hold up a west-bound Rock Island express train was made about 1 a. m. Sunday at the coal chute two miles below this city. The train stopped there to get coal. As soon as it came to a standstill three men boarded a car and ordered the passengers to hold up their hands.

They succeeded in going through one car and entered the second. Here they met a lively reception and several shots were exchanged between a passenger and the burglars and they jumped from the train and escaped. The police of this city believe that they have a clue. This is the same spot where Express Messenger Nichols was murdered several years ago.

The Smallpox at Duquoin, Ills.

SPRINGFIELD, March 6.—The state board of health received the following telegram from Duquoin: "Several new cases of smallpox have appeared here, and two suspicious cases. Mayor Dunn has the disease, and he is in the pesthouse. Fuller particulars today," and signed by Dr. Martin Carr. Twenty-six cases are now confined in the pesthouse there. Telegrams have been received from Benton, Pinckneyville and other adjacent towns requesting quarantine against Duquoin, all of which are refused by Dr. Scott, secretary of the state board of health. No other localities report the disease.

Green Goods Men Captured.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Captain James Stuart of the postal inpection department Friday afternoon arrested three men who, he says, are among the cleverest "green goods" operators in the United States. The men were arrested at Sixty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue. The prisoners were at once search and $25,000 in good money was found in their possession. The men's names are Charles Herd, alias Vogle; E. Gray, alias Vogle; Frank Smythe. The capture was the end of a cleverly laid plot at the Hotel Delaware.

Iowa Man Held for Arson.

KEITHSBURG, Ills., March 9.—I. M. Laughlin, of Fort Madison, Ia., has been held to the grand jury in the sum of $1,000 on the charge of arson. The crime is said to have been committed on Halloween night in 1893, at which time the greater portion of the business district of Keithsburg was destroyed. The authorities here say that a confession was made by Laughlin to a confidant while at the county fair at Salem, Ia.

Fatal Disease Among Horses.

PANA, Ills., March 9.—A violent disease among horses is prevalent in the section northeast of Pana and Tower Hill, and many farmers have lost a number of valuable animals. The attending veterinary surgeons say the disease was caused by a poisonous vegetable fungus developed by the drouth and the prevalence of chinch bugs. The cases have been reported to the state veterinary.

Woman Wins Her Suit.

SYCAMORE, Ills., March 6.—The suit brought against the city of Sycamore by Mrs. Sarah Barrows for having a standpipe placed near her home was ended Thursday. The jury gave Mrs. Barrows $1,200 damages. The state supreme court made a decision that it was illegal to place a standpipe in a street.

State Notes.

Officers from Monticello, Ills., arrested Thomas McPheters, son of a wealthy farmer of Terre Haute, Ind., on a charge of stealing horses.

J. S. Ewing, district agent at Danville, Ills., of a New York life insurance company is held in $1,000 bail for alleged forgery of a doctor's name to medical examinations.

William J. Doerr, a Chicago alderman, has been fined $15 and held to the grand jury because, as alleged, he tried to run a moter train and its crew on the north side, using a pistol to help him run things.

Tillie Anderson won first money in the six-day bike race for women at Chicago, Helen Baldwin getting second money and Lizzie Glaw third.

Mrs. Sophia Clamfoot of Evanston, Ills., will celebrate her 102d birthday March 17.

Ten Families Rendered Homeless.

PITTSBURG, March 10.—An east end fire Monday morning destroyed a block of ten houses an Aurelia street, rendered ten families homeless and causing a loss of $50,000. The fire originated from a defective flue and spread so rapidly that the occupants barely escaped with their lives and lost all their household effects. Captain Fred Beckett of engine company No. 16 fell twenty feet and was seriously but not fatally injured.

Miners to Ask Increased Wages.

PHILLIPSBURG, Pa., March 9.—At the miners' mass meeting yesterday resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of asking for an advance of 10 cents a ton on and after April 1, and steps were taken to bring about a union of all miners in central Pennsylvania to the end that the demand might be general.

Warrant Out for Cecil Rhodes.

LONDON, March 10.—It is admitted by the police authorities that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of Mr. Cecil Rhodes. He is charged with complicity in the importation of arms into the Transvaal territory for use against the authorities of that republic.

DETECTIVES FOUND GUILTY.

Men Who Shot Frank White in Place of His Brother at Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Facing verdicts of murder for one and manslaughter for five of them, the six employes of the Berry Detective agency who killed Frank W. White on West Polk street Nov. 14 last sat in Judge Adams' court and did not betray the slightest emotion. A motion for a new trial was at once made and it will be heard tomorrow. The verdict sends William J. Dix to the prison for life, and five others to indeterminate sentences. The crime charged was the killing of Frank White, an honest young man, in mistake for his brother, a reputed tough and thief. The name of the latter is Clarence White and he testified against the men who had tried for weeks to arrest him.

Clarence White was a well-known thief, wanted by the Berry agency as the leader of a gang of porch climbers, of whom two had been sent to the penitentiary. Of the plunder of the gang fully $40,000 worth of property was recovered. The Berry agency searched repeatedly for White, but failed to get sight of him until the night of Nov. 14, when four of its men saw him drive with his brother Frank from his mother's house, attempting to escape from the officers. Berry's men headed him off and Dix caught hold of the bridle when he says he was fired at from the buggy. He returned the fire and his partners took a hand in the shooting and Frank White was killed.

It was urged by the state that the men who were after White were no better than he and evidence was given that Dix had threatened White. Charles Berry, of the agency, said after the verdict was rendered: "Clarence White and his gang entered about fifty residences before we caught them and recovered some of the property and this is what we get for our work. No one in this town could get Clarence White but these men, who knew his habits and his haunts. It was absolutely necessary to send these men out to get him. We shall stick by the men and expect to win out yet. The verdict is an entire surprise to us, as we could not see in the evidence the slightest proof against several of the men."

MAKING THE SCHISM EFFECTIVE.

Ballington Booth and His Wife Begin Their New Army Work.

NEW YORK, March 10. — Ballington Booth and his wife commenced active work yesterday in their new religious movement formally launched Sunday night at the big meeting at Cooper Union. Their headquarters were opened in Bible House. Many called during the day to give encouragement and substantial financial support to the work. Many soldiers of the regular Salvation Army entered to volunteer their services. A great number of new names were entered in the the Defenders' League, as the auxiliary organization is called. Mr. and Mrs. Booth are planning a tour of the leading cities of the country to publicly present at large meetings their plans of religious work, and to organize branches.

Funeral of Gov. Greenhalge.

LOWELL, Mass., March 10.—Governor Frederick H. Greenhalge's funeral was an imposing spectacle and a striking tribute of popular respect to the late executive of Massachusetts. The public obsequies were preceded by services at the home of Mrs. Greenhalge. The remains were then taken to the First Congregational church, under escort of a company of the national guard, where the public services were held.

Bank Closes Its Doors.

GOODLAND, Kan., March 10.—The Sherman County bank closed its doors Monday morning, Bank Commissioner Briedenthal having taken charge. Assets are placed at $60,000; liabilities, $35,000. The bank officials claim that they will be able to pay dollar for dollar. The county has a deposit of $23,000 in the bank.

Five Hundred Dollars Burned.

ELWOOD, Ind., March 9.—Henry Becker, a glassworker who would not trust banks but kept his money under a carpet in an upper room of his house, lost $500 Friday night, when his house caught fire. The roof was ready to fall in when the fire was discovered and he was unable to save the money.

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, March 9.

Money on call easy at 3@3½ per cent.; prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent.; sterling exchange strong, with actual business in bankers' bills at 488@488¼ for demand and 4 76@487¼ for sixty days; posted rates, 487½@489; commercial bills, 483¾.

Silver certificates, 68½@69; no sales; bar silver, 68½c; Mexican dollars, 54¾.

United States government bonds steady; new 4's registered, 117½; do. coupons, 117; 5's registered, 112¾; 5's coupons, 112¾; 4's registered, 109½; 4's coupons, 110; 2's registered, 95; Pacific 6's of '97, 102.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, March 9.

The following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat — March, opened 69¾c, closed 69⅞c; May, opened 69¾c, closed 69⅞c; July, opened 69⅞c, closed 69¾c. Corn—March, nominal, closed 29¾c; May, opened 30¼c, closed 30¼c; July, opened 31¼c, closed 31¼c. Oats — March, nominal, closed 19¾c; May, opened 21⅞c, closed 21¾c; July, opened 21c, closed 21¼c. Pork—March, opened $9.65, closed $9.67½; May, opened $9.75, closed $9.82½. Lard—March, opened $5.27½, closed $5.30; May, opened $5.40, closed $5.42½.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 21½c per lb; extra dairy, 18c; packing stock, 8@8c. Eggs—Fresh stock, 10@10½c per dozen. Dressed Poultry—Spring chickens, 8½@9c per lb; old hens, 8@9c; roosters, 5@5c; turkeys, 12@12½c; ducks, 12@13c; geese, 6@8c. Potatoes—Burbanks, 18@20c per bushel. Sweet Potatoes—Fair to choice, $2.00@2.75 per bbl. Apples—Fair to choice, $2.00@3.75 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1-lb sections, fancy, 12@13c per lb.; broken comb, 8@10c; extracted, 5@6c. Cranberries — Cape Cod, $7.50@8.50 per bbl.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, March 9.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock Yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 29,000; sales ranged at $3.10@4.10 pigs, $3.90@4.17½ light, $3.75@4.05 rough packing, $3.90@4.12½ mixed and $3.90@4.10 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 20,000; quotations ranged at $4.20@4.60 choice to extra shipping steers, $3.85@4.15 good to choice do., $3.50@3.75 fair to good, $3.25@3.40 common to medium do., $3.20@3.80 butchers' steers, $2.80@3.35 stockers, $3.30@3.80 feeders, $1.20@3.50 cows, $2.40@3.85 heifers, $2.00@3.25 bulls, $2.80@3.00 Texas steers, and $3.00@3.75 veal calves.

Sheep and Lambs—Estimated receipts for the day, 17,000; sales ranged at $2.90@3.75 westerns, $2.10@3.30 Texas, $2.50@3.90 natives, and $3.25@4.70 lambs.

Detroit Grain.

DETROIT, March 9.

Wheat—Cash white, 72½c; cash red, 72c; May, 73½c bid, 73¾c asked; July, 69½c bid.

HISTORY OF A WEEK.

Wednesday March 4.

Ex-Congressman John M. Glover, of St. Louis, has been awarded $150,000 damages for libel against the American Casualty company of Baltimore. The company printed Mr. Glover's name in a list of alleged embezzlers and defaulters in positions of trust.

John V. Crom, the famous sprinter, a member of the Chicago Athletic association, has been elected city attorney of Bedford, Ia.

President Cleveland went to New York last night and presided at a meeting of the Presbyterian board of home missions. He returned to Washington this morning.

The Genesee, an immense apartment building at Utica, N. Y., burned. Mrs. David Hughes was killed by falling from a fire escape and Mrs. John Wood is missing.

Ramon O. Williams, for twenty-one years consul general of the United States in Havana, has tendered his resignation to President Cleveland.

It is reported that the Italian army in Abyssinia has been badly defeated by the Shoans, who killed 3,000 of the invaders.

Thursday, March 5.

The contracts for meat supplies for the British North American squadron have just been accepted, and Armour & Co., of Chicago, will furnish all the salted and canned meats required.

During the course of a debate on the sugar bill in the German reichstag Herr Staudy urged a direct tax on sugar and energetic action against the United States.

Fire in Bozeman tunnel at Helena, Mont., is burning fiercely with no prospects of extinguishing it. The damage is beyond estimate and the tunnel will probably be a total wreck.

Maine and New England generally are experiencing a cold wave with heavy snow which is seriously embarrassing railway traffic.

The state temperance union in session at Topeka, Kas., refused to adopt a resolution denouncing Governor Morrill for his failure to enforce the prohibitory law.

Dr. Carey's 3-year-old daughter died at Montevista, Colo., from the effects of a dose of morphine administered by her little brother, who was playing doctor.

Friday, March 6.

The commercial marine of Canada gives employment to some 60,000 hardy sailors.

Fire broke out in the rear basement of N. S. Sandberg's furniture store, Chicago, and the dozen families occupying the three floors above were forced to seek refuge in the street.

The house committee on invalid pensions decided to report favorably the bill passed by the senate granting to the widow of ex-Secretary Gresham a pension of $100 per month.

Dr. Buhl, who was vice president of the German reichstag in 1889, died at Deidesheim.

The managers of the Indemnity Exchange and Lumberman's Lloyds of Kansas City have been arrested charged with transacting an insurance business without a license.

License granting the Seva Insurance company of Sweden permission to transact a general life and fire business in Wisconsin has been issued to that company.

Li Hung Chang has started to attend the coronation of the czar at Moscow.

Saturday, March 7.

A woman in Simpson county, Ky., still spins and weaves all the cloth for the clothing worn by her husband and children.

Mrs. Valentine Kurtz, the Danville (N. Y.) woman who believed in faith cure and recently fasted forty days, is dead.

There is great activity in the oil region of southeastern Kansas, and much is doing both in the boring of new wells and in the development of wells already put down to oil. Some 2,000 wells will be opened in that region within the next six months.

The tallest standpipe in New England was completed at Kennebunk, Me., last week. It is 105 feet high and some 13,500 rivets were used in its construction.

J. Amer, aged 70 years, committed suicide at Chicago. The lifeless body of the old man was found hanging from the gas fixture. He was poor and despondent. His relatives live near Petersburg, Wis.

Monday, March 9.

Mrs. Mary A. Davidson, now awaiting trial in the superior court at San Francisco, charged with extorting $500 from Rev. C. O. Brown, has been released on $3,000 bail.

At Trenton, N. J., Brockaway, the aged counterfeiter, was sentenced to ten years in states prison and fined $1,000. Two of his accomplices, one a woman, received less severe punishment.

The actress Johnstone Bennett attempted to clean a dress with gasoline in the Baker hotel, Omaha, and the fire that resulted seriously burned her arms and hands, caused a panic in the hotel and destroyed the dress.

Professor Ruttan, of McGill university, has just returned to Montreal from a trip to Cuba. He says that even the still loyal citizens of Havana admit that 75 per cent. of the population is in sympathy with the insurgents.

Jackson and Walling, the alleged murderers of Pearl Bryan, have been remanded to the custody of the Kentucky authorities, but have sued out a writ of habeas corpus.

George Boetz, 16 years of age, killed himself in Floral park, Union Hill, N. J., with a pistol. The lad had been accused by his step-father of stealing two rings and selling them.

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THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F. FINERTY.
CHIEF EDITOR.

Office, McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

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Official Newspaper of the United Irish Societies of Chicago and Cook County.

CHICAGO, MARCH 14, 1896.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and LaSalle-sts.—Miss Olga Nethersole.

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—"Faust."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.—"Trolley Party."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—Mr. George Riddle.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—James A. Herne, "Shore Acres."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark—Henry Irving and Ellen Terry.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st, between Halsted and Union—"Sowing the Wind."

HAVLIN'S THEATRE.
Wabash avenue and Nineteenth street—"The Wife."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe—"Down on the Suwanee River."

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of Gettysburg.

THEY CAN'T FOOL THE BOERS.

He who does the Saxon trust, and would not be betrayed,
Must always have his stalwart hand upon his ready blade."

From the efforts which the sturdy Boers are making to defend their homes from the English land pirates, it is very evident that they are firm believers in the above Irish maxim. They seem to understand that England's friendship is far more deadly than her hatred, and that open war in the field is not so dangerous to a nation's liberties as covert diplomacy in the council chamber. No sooner had Jameson and his brother thieves been defeated, than he and they were denounced as lawbreakers by the English government. We declared then that the crime was not in the attempted robbery, but in the defeat; the whole world believes that now. No better tool could have been selected to do the dirty, dispicable work of lying and deception than the double-dyed traitor Chamberlain. Although he knew that the royal family and several of his noble masters were implicated in the vile attack on a peaceable community for the sole purpose of stealing its gold and diamond fields, he (Judas) hastened to disavow the unsuccessful raid. He ordered the arrest of Jameson and his gang, to be brought to England for trial, knowing well that the crown lawyers would decide that they had been guilty of no crime under English law. Robbery, when made for the benefit of the government, never was regarded as a crime by it. While the raiders were en route for England the poet laureate, who had just been appointed by Victoria, celebrated in clumsy but truthful lines the bravery of Jameson and his fellows. Thus while the good Queen's colonial secretary was denouncing the robbers, her postaster was lauding them for their courage. How Chamberlain's monocled eye must have glared when his fellow stipendiary exposed his hollow hypocrisy. And now Jameson is in England with his pals, and we are informed that it has become necessary to hide them from the London canaille who howl their brutal approval of the outrages these ruffians have committed. To add to their hypocrisy, President Kruger is invited to go to London; but the wary Dutchman, instead of accepting the treacherous invitation, prepares his people for war. A dispatch to the New York World states that at a recent meeting of the Political Association of Rustenburg, in the Transvaal, the following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, Public opinion in England regarding Jameson's treacherous attack shows that Great Britain is the arch-enemy of the South African Republic; and

"WHEREAS, The English as a people are the sworn foes of the Dutch Africanders, as is proved by the efforts of the former to humiliate the Boers and to destroy them; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That there should be no fraternizing between the Boers and the English.

"*Resolved*, That the Boers must prepare for continued and even more serious strife.

"*Resolved*, That the Transvaal government may count upon the members of this society as being prepared to seal their words with their blood."

Now that has the ring of the genuine metal, but while resolving to do, is good, to carry out the resolutions is better, and as witness this significant London dispatch:

"The Globe learns that there have just been shipped from Antwerp between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges, and forty-six tons of ammunition for field artillery. The artillery ammunition was consigned to the Transvaal government. Large exports of ammunition are also making from Hamburg."

There is a great deal of moral suasion in 3,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges and forty-six tons of field artillery ammunition. May every bullet find its billet, in the front or rear of an English robber, in their next raid on the Transvaal.

BRUTAL BRITISH BILLINGSGATE.

While certain ancient females dressed in masculine attire, in pulpits and elsewhere, have been disgusting the American people with dreary homilies on their alleged consanguinity with the English, how they ought to respect and love them, and how in the near future there ought to be an alliance between the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples, here is an average specimen of the opinions entertained of us by these loving cousins beyond the water. One Morley Roberts, in the London Saterday Review, thus gives vent to his feelings of affection for his "American cousins": "In the first place, no Englishman with imperial instincts can look with anything but contempt on the Monroe doctrine. The English and not the Americans are the greatest power in the two Americas, and no dog of a republic can open its mouth to bark but by our good leave."

It is impossible to treat this brutal billingsgate in any other way than with amused contempt. This unknown scribbler must have been graduated in the slums of St. Giles. One thing is certain, however, that he and his countrymen will keep at a safe distance from this "dog's" teeth; they have felt them twice before, and were in a pretty ragged condition when their superior speed brought them to a safe distance from his bite. Whenever they can muster courage enough to try another grapple it will not be a dog but a mountain lion they will have to meet, and the sooner that time comes the better we will be pleased.

Not satisfied with the blackguardism of its correspondent, the Saturday Review gives its editorial dictum in this wise: "The question for Englishmen to decide is how they are going to meet these growing pretensions of the United States. To make concession is absurd. We should only have to make further concessions four years hence, and so on, in a preposterous series of humiliations." Yes, and that is just what you will have to do. The Monroe doctrine, on which you have looked with such contempt, has already been openly accepted by your premier, and you will just as meekly accept any other humiliation we wish to impose on you, because you have neither the power nor the courage to resent it. But at the safe distance of 3,000 miles, this British hero has the bravery to say, "In another thirty or forty years, there will be 100,000,0000 of people in the United States, and the riches of the country will have more than doubled. It would be, therefore, to England's advantage to fight at once."

Very sagaciously reasoned, indeed; why, then, does not England "fight at once;" she seldom misses an advantage, but she will miss this one. After all this gasconade the brave Britisher says he is willing to arbitrate the Venezuelan question with us, and goes so far as to say that England will trust the decision of the case to two Americans, viz: Bayard and Phelps; he should have added Wally Astor, J.P., and the "Tory squire" Smalley. The British case would be entirely safe in the hands of these American Tories. Further on this very humorous person says: "As soon as America is conciliated we must proceed to set our house in order." It is badly in need of a thorough furbishing, and it had better be done at once, or there will be no house to set in order. Then he hints at deflecting the major part of the emigration, which he says comes "from these islands," from the United States to Canada. The emigration from ONE of "these islands" has come largely to the United States, and can only be deflected to Canada when we go to drive the British flag into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. As for the rest of the emigration from Britain we have no use; England can send it to Ashantee or Hindostan for all we care.

THE NEW TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary, the new triple alliance is progressing favorably. Recent London dispatches contain this cheering intelligence: "If reports from Berlin are to be believed, Emperor William of Germany is actively engaged in trying to form a new dreibund, consisting of Russia, France and Germany, and it is intimated that he would not be opposed to a proposition to unite the fleets of the three countries in an attack upon Great Britain, which, if successful, her enemies hope would lead to the dismemberment of the Empire. Of course, the plan is by no means a new one, and frequently has been considered by much more experienced men than the German Emperor."

Another war scare has swept over England at this open threat to dismember the British Empire, and other ministers, besides he of the glass eye, have their hands full. Mr. Goshen has been making a speech on the delicacy of the situation, and as a natural result has stirred up a new hornet's nest which, until now, has been quiescent. Among other foolish expressions he remarks: "The new system of log-rolling and barteriug for alliances has displaced the old system of a balance of power between European nations. England is not clever at this game, and has held aloof, although her alliance is courted by several groups of powers."

Poor, innocent England. She has held aloof from log-rolling and bartering for alliances, when she was the originator of that slimy trait of diplomacy. But a few years have gone by since her officials, with their hands full of gold, went from court to court buying allies at any price, and the reason she does not do so now is that she cannot find any to buy. Even those she formerly subsidized have turned their backs, and will have no further friendly relations with her. European officials have become very fastidious of late, when they will not permit one little English lie to pass uncontradicted. Goschen asserted that "England's alliance is courted by several groups of powers." Hardly had the words been spoken when we are told that "These utterances have aroused a great deal of friction in Austria and Italy. Their newspapers assume that he referred to the dreibund when reference was made to 'groups of powers' courting Great Britain, and it is strenuously denied at Vienna that Great Britain ever has been solicited to join the dreibund." And thus England's first lord of the admiralty is called a liar to his teeth by Austria, who was wont to be Britain's pliant tool in Napoleon's time. But if anything further were necessary to prove the existence of a triple alliance against England, here it is, from Berlin:

"The conviction is fast growing here that Great Britain's hostile attitude to Germany must be considered a political factor of permanence, and that the friendly entente which recently has grown between Germany, Russia and France must be made a lasting feature of Germany's foreign policy. It is said on good authority that the Emperor gives tangible expression of his desire for closer and more amicable relations with Russia, in intrusting to General Von Werder, formerly German ambassador at St. Petersburg, and now the guest of the Czar, an autograph letter to Nicholas II, in which Emperor William expresses his friendship for the Czar and promises to attend the coronation fetes at Moscow. This is most significant, as it is the first time in history that a German emperor or king of Prussia has personally witnessed the coronation of a Czar, and the Emperor will thereby testify openly to his wish for more intimate Russo-German relations. General Von Werder also will be the Czar's guest throughout the coronation fetes. The Emperor's determination to make the German navy more formidable and to push the colonial policy of the empire is shown in his telegram in reply to a dispatch of congratulation on the subject from the Hamburg Colonial Society. In this telegram William spoke of the necessity of 'adequately protecting our trans-oceanic interests' and of 'creating such protection speedily.'"

Such news as this thirty years ago would have made the hearts of the brave Fenians leap with fierce delight. Will it have less effect now? There are some of the "Old Guard" yet left, and though they have fallen somewhat into "the sere and yellow leaf," we know there is enough hot blood among them still to "sniff the battle from afar" and show the men of the present generation, by precept and example, how they ought to embrace the opportunity which God seems to be preparing for them.

ENGLISH LAND PIRATES.

While the commissioners appointed by the United States to examine and report on the British claims in Venezuela are leisurely performing that important duty, English land pirates are preparing to seize and hold land inside of the disputed territory. It is stated by a correspondent of the United Press that the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, has made no secret of the fact that he has before him an application by a number of capitalists for a large tract of land within the disputed territory; that these capitalists offer to purchase for a large sum a specific tract of land in the northwestern district, with an absolute right to the minerals and precious stones therein, timber, railroad and township, rights, as well as leave to sell the concession or portions of it to public companies. This application is under consideration by the local government at the present time.

We have little doubt that the application will be granted by Chamberlain. Of course he has no right to grant the application, but when did England ever respect the rights of a weak nation when her thieving hordes could enrich themselves and her by stealing minerals and precious stones? The miserly old queen, Victoria, wears in her crown the priceless Koohinoor, which was stolen from an Indian prince by English mercenaries. Why, then, should her government prevent her loyal subjects from imitating her illustrious example. Of course Victoria did not steal the great jewel, but she received it knowing it to be stolen, and the receiver is always worse than the thief. The same correspondent states that "it is reported the Venezuelan government has, within the past day or two, lodged with the government of British Guiana, to be forwarded to the Imperial government, a formal protest against any concession of land within the contested territory being granted by the British government. The protest is said to be couched in courteous but firm language; and unless a halt is called by the colonial government in granting, and the Imperial government in approving, of further concessions within the contested regions there may be trouble that hitherto has been avoided."

It is to be hoped if the protest of the Venezuelan government is not heeded, that it will follow the example set by the Boers and shoot down the robbers, as was done in the Transvaal. Such outlaws deserve no more consideration than a burglar who enters a man's house to rob, and if need be to murder. It may be said that this might precipitate a war between ourselves and England, but it will not: she will not fight the United States. England would never have landed a marine at Corinto if one American gunboat had been left there to protest against it. Therefore, no hesitation should be felt in driving these marauders from the disputed territory. The London press insists that English settlers must not be abandoned to the barbarous Venezuelan government. Such insolence is intolerable. The Venezuelans maintain a more civilized government than the English. Their constitution is modeled on that of the United States; their cities are beautifully built, and well kept. Statues of Washington, Bolivar and other great American soldiers and statesmen adorn their parks and plazas. The people are satisfied with the country wrested by them from Spain, and they use neither army nor navy for the purpose of despoiling weaker nations of their property, as England does. Her great fault has been in submitting to English rapacity, and it is to be hoped she will rectify that fault at an early day. The sooner she begins to drive out the English robbers the sooner she will command the respect of the world, including England.

TO STOP BRITISH AGGRESSION.

While the Boers are not waiting for external aid, we are glad to know that they will not be compelled to wage the unequal struggle with England alone. The English papers say that Germany is still in a sulky mood, and German advices contain the cheering information that the navy of that Empire will be increased immediately. The assertion and denial of the fact that England was about to purchase Delagoa Bay from the Portuguese so as to have an easier route to the Transvaal, seems to have woke up the Russian Bear again. He believes that the assertion is true, and now the Moscow Gazette, in an article evidently inspired by the government, insists that the province of Lorenzo Marques shall be declared neutral by the powers, and that British aggression in South Africa shall be peremptorily checked. This taken in connection with England's other multitudinous difficulties, is having a very sedative effect on the old blusterer who was so ready to eat us all up a short time ago. We repeat, she will not fight until an actual assault is made on her, and in the meantime her enemies are straining every nerve to outnumber her at sea. On land she is nowhere when compared with the least powerful of them all. And again we ask, what has become of the flying squadron which was destined to restore England's lost prestige, and bring the nations to their knees before her? Either she has not dared to venture it out of sight of land, or it has followed the Victoria to Davy Jones' locker.

EMMET'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated in Peoria, Ill., under the auspices of the Robert Emmet Club, at Rouse's Hall, by a banquet and ball. Over four hundred persons took part in the festivities. The banquet was followed by a programme of eloquent and patriotic speeches and delightful musical numbers, at the conclusion of which came the ball, which was greatly enjoyed. The programme was as follows: Song, "America"; Address of the President, Mr. John Downs; Medley of Irish Airs, Miss Eva McLaughlin; "The Day We Celebrate," Mr. Frank J. O'Brien; Song, "Kathleen Mavourneen," Miss Mary Hogan; Recitation, "Erin's Flag," Mr. George T. Kennedy; Song, Mr. John Jerome; "Emmet's Speech from the Dock," Miss Martha Dolan; Song, "Erin Go Bragh," Messrs William and Philip O'Brien; "The Influence of the Irish Language," Mr. James L. Slattery; Song, "Asthore," Mrs. R. J. Dooley; Instrumental Music, "Irish Diamonds," piano, Miss Clara Eppy; "The Ladies," Hon. J. E. Maley of Galesburg; Song, "God Save Ireland," the Audience.

ARCHBISHOP KENRICK was laid to rest in the priests' lot in Calvary cemetery, St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday. An immense crowd of people besieged the cathedral's doors at an early hour, eager to gain admittance. Great numbers were disappointed, for the edifice only contains a seating capacity barely sufficient to accommodate the prelates and priests, who were assembled in large numbers from all over the country. The cathedral was appropriately draped in mourning. Cardinal Gibbons occupied a throne at the right of the altar and Archbishop Kain, the celebrant of the mass, occupied a throne to the left. One cardinal, eight archbishops, more than twenty bishops and fully 400 priests, assisted by a choir of students from the Kenrick seminary, conducted the services, which consisted of pontifical requiem mass and office for the dead. Archbishop Kain acted as celebrant. Following this Archbishop Ryan delivered an eloquent oration. He paid the dead prelate a high tribute as a man and priest and reviewed at length his life. Absolution was performed by Cardinal Gibbons and four archbishops. This concluded the services, and the remains were taken to Calvary cemetery, escorted by the cadet corps of the St. Louis university and followed by the prelates, clergy and laity in carriages.

THE London Chronicle of the 12th inst. has a long article following up its critical examination of the contents of the English Venezuelan blue book. It contends that the very documents which are quoted to support the British case disprove the British claim based on the Dutch possession and occupation in the eighteenth century. The Chronicle fears that the entire case is vitiated by the assumption that roving descents by the Dutch on the coast and inland rivers for slave-trade purposes constitute an effective occupation. The Chronicle promises further disclosures with relation to the blue book, so serious as to need Lord Salisbury's personal attention. It will refer specially to the garbled and inaccurate versions of the centurions reports and other statements of the blue book.

A WASHINGTON dispatch of the 11th inst. says: "A settlement of the Venezuelan question has been reached. It will be announced at an early day, it is reported on good authority. Of this satisfactory conclusion of the controversy the President has had knowledge for two days past. Great Britain concedes so much that there will be little left to arbitrate should arbitration be necessary. It is not improbable that the entire matter may now be settled outside the Venezuelan commission by the President and Lord Salisbury. The President was in high spirits today over the favorable turn in the controversy between the two nations."

MR. JAMES H. MCVICKER, the veteran actor and theatrical manager, died last Saturday afternoon, at his home in this city. He was born in New York city in 1822, and from early boyhood made his own way, his first work being done in a printing office, where he learned the compositor's trade. His leaning was always toward the stage, and at 18 years of age he first took part in minor plays. He came to Chicago when 26 years of age, and after many successful ventures in the theatrical line, built the theatre which bore his name on Madison street. The funeral took place on Monday, and was largely attended. His remains were interred at Graceland cemetery.

DIVISION 5, A.O.H., will give its third grand reception and ball at Apollo Hall, Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, next Monday evening, March 16.

WORE THE GREEN.

George Washington Was a Member of the Society of the Sons of St. Patrick.

The first St. Patrick's Day dinner on record on this side of the Atlantic was that given in 1772 in Philadelphia by the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, an organization started in September, 1771. At this banquet Stephen Moylan, afterward general in the continental army, presided. The society afterward became the centre of patriotic impulse of the Revolutionary times in Philadelphia. Many of its members were officers in Washington's army.

In June, 1780, ninety-three Philadelphia merchants subscribed $1,500,000 to save Washington's army from famine and disaster. Of these ninety-three there were twenty-seven members of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick who subscribed $317,500, or more than one-third of the whole amount of the money. Washington was made an honorary member of the organization on Dec. 17, 1781. Notice was sent him of his election, accompanied by a gold medal made in the form of the ensign of the society. To this Washington replied as follows:

SIR—I accept with singular pleasure the ensign of so worthy a fraternity as that of the Sons of St. Patrick in this city, a society distinguished for the firm adherence of its members to the glorious cause in which we are embarked. Give me leave to assure you, sir, that I shall never cast my eyes upon the badge with which I am honored but with a grateful remembrance of the polite and affectionate manner in which it was presented. I am, with respect and esteem, sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The society gave a dinner in Washington's honor at the City tavern in January, 1782, at which there were twenty other guests, including the most distinguished officers of his own and the French troops and thirty-five members of the society itself. The first president attended another brilliant meeting of the society on March 28, 1782.

The most satisfactory of these last century celebrations of the day on record is perhaps that of March 17, 1776, when the British were driven out of Boston. Washington paid tribute to the sons of Erin in the ranks of his army by giving out "St. Patrick" as the countersign and naming Gen. Sullivan, the son of the famous Limerick schoolmaster, as brigadier of the day.

Are You One of those unhappy people suffering with weak nerves? Remember that the nerves may be made strong by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which feeds them upon pure blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c.

FOR THE CITIZEN.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

For Erin and for Freedom.

BY CHARLES J. BEATTIE.

Proud, suffering Erin raise thy tear
dimm'd eyes—
Through the dark mists of centuries
of woe—
Behold fair freedom hovering in the
skies—
See leagured freemen arm to meet the
foe—
Thy children exiled in all other lands
For thee—for liberty—join loyal hands!

For thee—the home of patriots famed of
yore—
Thy Tones, Fitzgeralds, Emmets,
glorious men
Who sought to drive the tyrant from
thy shore
And give the land to freedom once
again.
Brave martyred sons who stemm'd the
bloody waves
Of tyranny, to find but patriot graves.

For thee—oppressed by blood-stain'd
alien hordes—
Betrayed by hirelings for the despot's
gold—
They glory found—not victory—in their
swords—
Yet nobly, gallantly their lives they
sold,
None, none too dearly! for they died for
thee
To break the bondsman's yoke and set
you free.

For thee—'twere glory to die o'er
again
If each could rise from his devoted
grave
And meet the English foe by field and
glen
And throw the shackles back that curb
the brave,
For thee once more to draw the free-
man's sword
Attacking tyranny by stream and ford.

For thee—to throng the camp and tread
the plain
With bristling bayonets fixed and
sabres drawn—
In fort and field to tread o'er tyrants
slain,
And rouse the traitor hosts before the
dawn
With thund'ring cannon and with
shrieking shell
Sounding the despot's doom, the alien
monarch's knell.

For thee—to pay the debt of blood and
tears,
Not vengeance! No! but justice for
the crimes
Committed through the bitter, blighting
years
Of Strongbow's rule and Cromwell's
hell-born times—
Base William's reign of blood and con-
fiscation—
The infamies of Guelph's vile usurpa-
tion!

For thee—to drive the hosts of lust and
spoil
From hill and vale, from city, vill and
town—
The Tory scum from Erin's sacred
soil
The tools of treachery that prop the
crown—
The throne, the sceptre and the knavish
band
Of freedom's foes, no more to curse the
land.

For liberty—to plant fair freedom's
tree
Upon thy soil, eternally to bloom
And let the daring hand that leads the
free
Carve that proud "Epitaph" on Em-
met's tomb!
Let Erin's resurrection promptly come
With flash of cannon and with roll of
drum!

Division No. 2, A.O.H.

Division No. 2 held its regular monthly meeting at Unity Hall, 77 Thirty-first street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 27. Resolutions were adopted on the death of Miss Bridget Kelly, sister of Mr. John Kelly, a member of that division. Mr. Kelly has the sympathy of every Hibernian of Cook county in his hour of affliction. Following are the resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, The members of Division No. 2, A.O.H., have learned with deep regret of the death of Miss Bridget Kelly, sister of Brother John Kelly, a member of this division;

Resolved, That this division extends to Brother Kelly and family its deepest sympathy in the loss they have sustained, and pray that God will strengthen and comfort them in this time of their affliction.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Kelly and family; also that they be spread upon the minutes of this division, and sent to THE CITIZEN and New World for publication.

Messrs. Thomas McHugh, Barney Gibney, and John J. Hanrahan were the committee on resolutions.

Something Interesting to Every Family.

It is a fact well known to economists that more money is squandered in baking bread in a year than would pay half the rent. When you count up the cost of flour and its waste, fuel and other ingredients, families will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of workingmen will find it much cheaper to go to their grocer and buy Bremner's "Eureka" Bread. This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread ordinance, and every loaf has its full weight, and at the cost of six cents per loaf.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

Great Preparations Being Made by the Irish-American Council for the Demonstration.

Where Societies Will Rendezvous—Formation of Column—Aids to the Grand Marshal—Line of March.

Places of Rendezvous.

The various societies taking part in the St. Patrick's Day parade will rendezvous at Haymarket Square, Randolph, Desplaines and Union streets, at 2 o'clock sharp. The places of rendezvous for the different divisions are as follows:

First Division will form on Randolph street, right resting on Desplaines street.

Second Division will form on Union street, south of Randolph street, right resting on Randolph.

Third Division will form on south side of Randolph street, west of Union street, right resting on Union street.

Fourth Division will form on Union street, north of Randolph street, right resting on Randolph street.

Fifth Division will form on north side of Randolph street, west of Union street, right resting on Union street.

Sixth Division will form on north side of Randolph street, right resting on Desplaines street.

All carriages will follow the Sixth Division, except those containing officers of the Irish-American Council.

All societies not included in the foregoing list will be given places in the parade by reporting as soon as possible to the Grand Marshal.

Formation of Column.

The formation of the parade will be as follows:

Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshal and Aids.
Officers of Irish-American Council in Carriages.

FIRST DIVISION.

M. J. Kelly, Commanding.
Band.
Seventh Regiment, I.N.G., Col. F. T. Colby in command.
Patriotic Sons of Father Mathew.
Knights of St. Patrick.

SECOND DIVISION.

Capt. J. P. Coan, Commanding.
Band.
Father Mathew Cadets.
Father Mathew T. A. & B. Society.
St. Columbkille T. A. & B. Society.
Holy Family Cadets.
Holy Family T. A. & B. Society.
Annunciation Fife and Drum Cadets.
Annunciation T. A. & B. Society.
Annunciation T. A. Cadets.
Annunciation T. A. Guards.
St. Pius T. A. & B. Society.
Our Lady of Sorrows T. A. & B. Society.
Father Hogan T. A. & B. Society.
Catholic Young Men's T. A. Society.
Holy Name T. A. Cadets.
St. Anne T. A. Society.
St. Anne T. A. Cadets.
St. Columbkille T. A. Cadets.

THIRD DIVISION.

Lawrence Henely, Commanding.
Band.
Ancient Order of Hibernians, Divisions 1 to 37.

FOURTH DIVISION.

F. J. Ryan, Commanding.
Band.
Twelve Clubs of the Gaelic Athletic Association.
Emmets.
Innisfails.
Shamrocks.
Davitts.
Grattans.
O'Connells.
Sarsfields.
Liberators.
O'Mahoneys.
Wolfe Tones.
O'Briens.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Morgan A. Collins, Commanding.
Band.
Councils of the Irish National Alliance.

SIXTH DIVISION.

Major J. J. Reilly, Commanding.
Band.
Clan-na-Gael Guards—Companies A, B, C, D, E, F.
Carriages (excepting those of Irish-American Council.)

List of Aids.

Following are the names of those who have been selected as Aids to the Grand Marshal:

John F. Finerty	Inspector John E. Fitzpatrick
John T. Keating	P. B. Flanagan
Capt. John Byrne	John J. Mahony
Lawrence Henely	Wm. H. Joyce
M. J. Kelly	Frank H. Morgan
M. S. Finegan	Capt. J. P. Coan
Frank Agnew	John E. Long
Michael F. Austin	Hon. L. E. McGann
Roger C. Sullivan	L. R. Buckley
Michael M'Donough	Joseph J. Ward
Daniel O'Donnor	Hon. J. P. Hopkins
Ald. J. J. Coughlin	Morgan A. Collins
John Dunne	Wm. J. Doherty
M. E. Lynch	Michael Bracken
J. J. Lamb	T. H. Clifford
James C. Strain	Wm. Houlihan
M. J. Maloney	P. J. Reynolds
John Foley	Michael McInerney
Michael Fitzgerald	P. J. Wall
Jeremiah Sheehan	William Gavin
P. V. Fitzpatrick	Thomas Finegan
P. J. O'Brien	Owen Ahern
P. F. Ryan	P. J. Kennedy
Harry P. Fleming	William C. M'Clure
Thomas A. Becket	Norris Irwin
Hon. Wm. O'Brien	P. Cummings
F. J. Clingen	John McGuinty
J. W. Breen	F. J. Conroy
James Thomas	James Noonan
Patrick Stenson	Thomas Heelan
Charles Corkery	M. J. Pierce
M. Kavanaugh	M. J. Hoey
John P. Dohney	Patrick Kennedy
P. H. Sheridan	J. J. O'Connell
W. J. Pollard	James Clark
M. J. Williams	John Dowling
T. F. McCarthy	Dr. J. L. O'Reilly
Patrick Finegan	P. M. Clowry
Thomas H. Cannon	John McNamara
Michael McNamara	Bernard Burke
John Kennedy	John P. Murphy
Capt. Frank O'Neill	F. J. Ryan
T. B. Donnelly	Dave Clohesy
James Kilcrain	A. J. Ford
James Storen	John McCaffery
J. J. Gubbins	
Thomas Ahern	John P. McGoorty
John Barry	Lawrence Harnett
T. A. Foley	William Dillon
M. J. Keane	Ald. John Bigane
John Larney	Roger Mulcahy
William Larney	Thomas Mulcahy
Lieut. T. Barnett	John G. O'Donnell
Dr. T. F. O'Malley	Thomas O'N. Jones
P. F. Gueiran	James F. Regan
John E. Cooney	John Tighe
Con. O'Donnell	M. M. Hayes
M. J. Connery	James J. Trant
James Gannon	Col. F. T. Colby
Rev. Edward Kelly	Lieut. Col. Daniel Moriarty
Maj. Geo. Meehan	Capt. Adjutant J. H. Lynch
Maj. J. J. O'Reilly	Capt. E. Hogan, Quartermaster
Capt. D. P. Russell, Surgeon	Chaplain Rev. D. J. Crimmins
Capt. Dan Cotter	Thomas Gallagher
J. H. Carmody	Patrick Morris
Ald. John Powers	John P. Harding
T. E. Ryan	Michael Dooley
John Dadie	D. J. Solan
P. F. McCarthy	William Tobin
Joseph P. Mahoney	James E. D. O'Brien
Con. Mahoney	C. Houlahan
James Maher	James Fitzmorris
Wm. J. Fitzgerald	M. Madden
M. J. Ryan	J. Godfrey
John Tobin	M. J. Lamb
J. B. Wilmot	Bernard J. Mahoney
Mort J. Scanlan	T. J. Lane
James D. Tighe	Rev. M. O'Sullivan
D. F. Cannon	Rev. F. L. Reynolds
Michael Heany	Rev. J. J. Finn
J. J. Cullinane	John P. Cunneen
Rev. J. M. Scanlan	Daniel F. Curley
Rev. J. P. Dore	J. J. Brennan
Michael Blake	James Donahue
M. J. Corcoran	P. J. O'Sullivan
Thos J. Sherlock,	Daniel Gleason
P. G. Maguire	M. J. McCarthy
Mark Hardin	Michael Chambers
Capt. J. E. Mohney	John Mackin
John D. Coleman	M. J. Guinan
Daniel Kilroy	A. P. Dease
James Coyle	William H. Lyman
Simon J. Forhan	John T. Connery
Edward P. Burns	Charles F. Clark
John Curtin	Harry Gibbons
William Kelly	M. J. Quinn
John F. O'Malley	Marcus Kavanagh
Watson Ruddy	James J. Lyons
Walter J. Gibbons	Daniel McGann
Miles McFadden	M. D. O'Grady
John Doherty	
Jeremiah Lyons	
Thomas Killohey	
James F. Murry	

Line of March.

The procession will start promptly at 2 o'clock from the place of rendezvous, and march over the following route:

South on Desplaines street to Jackson street, east on Jackson to Michigan avenue, south on Michigan avenue to Twelfth street, countermarch on Michigan avenue to Randolph street, west on Randolph to Clark street, north on Clark to Indiana street, west on Indiana to Wells street, where it will be reviewed by the grand marshal and aids.

His Grace the Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan, Governor Altgeld and staff, and the officials of the City of Chicago and Cook county will review the parade from the balcony of the Auditorium.

All aids must wear chapeau with green and white feathers; red, white and blue sash, and regulation gauntlets.

Societies will please be at appointed place at the hour designated, so that the procession can start without unnecessary delay.

MARTIN MULCAHY,
Grand Marshal.

THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

Last Sunday the meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. William Dillon, and it was resolved that a general meeting be held next Sunday in the rooms of the League, City Hall building, at 2 o'clock p. m., when final arrangements will be made as to attending the 10:30 a.m. mass on St. Patrick's Day, at which a sermon in Irish will be preached. All members are requested to attend promptly at that hour and bring their friends with them. The Gaelic League wishes Cead mile failte to all. Those who are interested in the Gaelic movement should write for information to the secretary, Francis N. O'Mahony, No. 354 E. Chicago avenue.

AN ACTIVE VOLCANO.

All that day the eruption continued, and all the next, the ashes falling lightly at times, as smoke-clouds drifted over the village. On Wednesday the sky was again darkened, so that they had to light candles in the house, and the air was full of ashes. Through the gloom they could see flashes of fire on the mountain. But children get used to anything. Lydia and Ruby played about under the orange trees, soiling their frocks with the ashes, and only pausing now and then as the fire gleamed brighter or the hoarse rumbling increased. The plantation negroes had gone back to work, and the morning and noon bells rang as usual.

On Wednesday night Dr. Bell was called to a patient at Wallibou, three miles away, and much nearer the mountain. At first he hesitated to leave his family; but the call was an urgent one, so he went, promising to be back next day.

Early on Thursday morning the children jumped from their beds and ran out, as usual, to see the volcano. "Oh, mother!" cried Lyddy with delight. "Come quick! It's too beautiful!"

It was a wonderful sight. The wind had wafted the smoke-clouds from above them; the rising sun shone on that giant mass, and from black it turned to silver and purple and gold; even the negroes stopped their work to gaze at it. But as they gazed a lurid yellow crept over it; the rumbling sound increased to a roar, and the smoke-column rose higher; there was more to come yet.

Mrs. Bell was very nervous; the more so when a messenger came from her husband, saying he would be detained all day. There were explosions like thunder, that frightened the children. Little Ruby began to cry, and would hardly be comforted.

By noon the rumbling noise grew and grew until it was a mighty roar. The ground began to tremble, not with the rocking motion of an earthquake, but vibrating continually, as a railroad bridge when a heavy train passes over it. The children, clinging to their mother, watched the smoke-column in awe and wonder. It streamed into the sky like molten pitch, fired now and then by a flash of lightning, or a glow of flame from the crater. The roaring was so loud that at a little distance they could hardly hear one another speak.

The negroes forsook their work in terror; people hurried southward for refuge, women screamed, the dogs crept off to hiding-places, and cattle wandered moaning, half-starved because all the grass was covered with ashes. Once Lydia ran to pick up a little bird that fell near them. It had been overpowered by the vapor, or perhaps hit by one of the small stones that began to drop. Most of these stones were very light, like pumice, else they would have done more damage.—Herbert H. Smith in March St. Nicholas.

WHERE THE SHAMROCK GROWS.

Skies are ever bluest,
Hearts are ever truest,
Life has fewest woes;
Hopes are ever brightest,
Toil is ever lightest
In Ireland where the Shamrock grows.

Flowers are ever rarest,
Maids are ever fairest,
Friends outnumber foes;
Years are ever fleetest,
Love is ever sweetest
In Ireland where the Shamrock grows.

Thoughts are ever purest,
Faith is ever surest,
Doubting never knows;
Dreams are ever newest,
Cares are ever fewest
In Ireland where the Shamrock grows.

Life is ever longest,
Ties are ever strongest,
Passions finds repose;
Friends are ever dearest,
God is ever nearest
In Ireland where the Shamrock grows.

GAELIC POETRY.

Faoisidin Sheaghais Ui Odhra.

(John Hore's last Confession.)

"John Hore's last Confiteor" as it is generally called was known all over Munster during the early part of the century. It is still, we believe, more or less familiar to all the elderly Irish-speaking people from Toomevara to Tramore. The transcriber has heard portions of it recited by natives of every county in Munster. Its appearance at this time in THE CITIZEN will, it is believed, be grateful to many who would wish to possess a good copy of it. This copy is taken from Mr. Thomas Kane's manuscript, heretofore referred to. No changes have been made except to substitute the more approved forms of the spelling of some words for the forms in use at the time the manuscript was compiled, upwards of fifty years ago.

A Mhic Mhuire na ngrás a cuireadh chum báis,
A's d'fhulaing an phás pheannaideach!
Do cheannuigh siol Adhaimh le h-allus do chnámh
Fola agus cneádha dearga!
Freagair me a ghrádh, beir m'anam i d-tráth
Go Parrathas árd ghradamach,
Ag caitheamh an t-soláis fhada ghil bhreágha,
Idir apstolaibh a's árd aingealaibh.

Freagair me a Chriost, a chara mo chroidhe
An charraig so am' chli corruigh i,
Le mo leaca leig sios srotha aithrighe
Do bhéarfas go crioch Fiaithis me.
Mar is peacach me bhi scannalach ad' dhiighe,
Droch-bheartach fior-mhalluighthe,
'S na h-agair-se baoje bhearta an t-saoghail
Air m'anam le linn sgartha liom.

Sgreadaim a's éighim a's aicim go séimh
Air Mhuire 'sa h-aon mhac chalma,
Teacht sealad fá dhéin m'anam 'sá' phise,
D'á chosnamh air an mhaor mhalluighthe.
Deisciobail De 's a g-caraid go léir
Am' tharraing 'san réim bheannuighthe.
'S mo bheatha ar an t-saoghal chealgach chlaon
Ghangaideach, bhaoth mhaitheamh dham.

A Dhia tá shuas feuch anuas
A's réidhigh mo ghnáis anbhfann.
A's léig me ad' chuan ghlegeal suthain
Naomhtha buan seasmhach.
A ghéag na m-buadh, déan dam truaigh
Ag teacht don uair mharbhthach.
'S na léig me uait féin le fuath i b-péin
Cuibhrighthe le sluagh *Acheron!*

Is deacair liom labhairt leatsa gan *doubhta*,
Tagairt air cabair calma,
'S gur fada me ag treabhadh tarsna le fonn,
A g-cionne do mhodhamail aitbeanta.
Ni bh-fuil ins an domhan fhairsing, mo lom,
Peacach le togha is measa leat,
'Ná mise tá bodhar, balbh am' labhairt,
Ceangailte ag dream mailuighthe.

Ni lia le rádh gaineamh air tráigh
No dricht air bhárr glasradh,
'Ná peacadh le suidheamh air m'anam, farsoir!
Ceangailte i g-croidhe calcaighthe:
Cé mór & d-trian romham 'san t-slighe
Ni fhóghnann ciach eagla,
'S gur mó le léigheadh grása Dé,
'Ná n-déarnadh an saoghal d'ainbhfios.

[LE BHEITH LEANTA.]

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

The Cunard Line.

The Campania arrived at Queenstown March 7, at 7 a.m.

The Lucania arrived at New York March 7, at 2 a.m.

White Star Line.

Following is a list of cabin passengers booked per White Star liner Majestic sailing from New York March 11: M.W. Farlin, William L. Gregson, W. H. Loper, Ferd Engelbrectson, Miss Minnie Palmer, John Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. William Curror, Willie Curror, Mabel Curror, Chicago; R. W. Hadden, Minneapolis, Minn.; David Lazarus, St. Louis, Mo.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY. }

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

SEAL

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

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H.R.EAGLE

70 WABASH AVENUE.

A March Whirlwind of Prices.

3-lb cans Solid Meat Tomatoes, per can	5½ cents.
2 packages Fairbank's Washing Powder for	5 cents
Sardines, in oil, per can	2 cents
Fresh New Ginger Snaps, per lb	2½ cents
27 ounces Spanish Queen Olives, per bottle	15 cents
Fresh Yellow Cornmeal, per lb	1 cent
Pennsylvania Buckwheat Flour, per lb	1 cent
Scotch Green Peas, per lb	1 cent
Best Pearl Barley, per lb	1½ cents
Fresh Rolled Oats, per lb	1½ cents
Hand-Picked Navy Beans, per lb	2 cents
Pearled Papioca, per lb	2 cents
Bulk Baking Soda, per lb	2 cents
New Carolina Rice, per lb	2 cents
Large Butcher Knives, each	5 cents
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, per lb	4 cents
Armour's Glue, per lb	15 cents
200 Rolls White Mountain Chewing Gum for	10 cents
1-lb glasses Assorted Pure Fruit Preserves	10 cents
1-lb prckages Best Cornstarch	4 cents
7 lbs Extra Selected Graham Flour for	25 cents
Fibered Codfish, the finest fish you ever ate, per package	8 cents
40 lbs Whole Codfish for	$1.00
Best Bulk Gelatine, per lb	50 cents
50 bars German Family Soap for	$1.00
10 bags Fine Table Salt	25 cents
Fancy Majolica Water Pitchers, each	19 cents
10-lb pail Pure Leaf Lard for	79 cents
Butternuts, just as you used to gather them from the trees, lb.	3 cents
15-lb pail Large Round Shore Herring for	46 cents
15-lb pails Family White Fish for	49 cents
15-lb pails Extra California Blood Red Salmon	95 cents
Smoked Scaled Herring, about 42in a box, for	13 cents
3-lb can Celine Tomatoes, per can	4½ cents
Sweet Chocolate, per cake	2½ cents
2-ounce jar Cudahy's Solid Extract Beef	33 cents
4-ounce bottle Ceylon Celery Salt	9 cents

CHEESE.

Finest Herkimer Co. Full Cream White	14 cts
Fine Western Cream Yellow Cheese	7½ cts
Young America Full Cream Cheese	12 cts
Edam Cheese, in foil, each	79 cts
Neufchatel, each	4 cts
Roquefort French, per lb	35 cts

LAUNDRY GOODS.

	Per bar.	Per box.
German Family Soap	2	$1 92
Star Family	3	1 80
P. & G. Lenox	3	3 00
Eagle Standard	3½	2 10
National Family	4	2 00
Babbitt's Best	4	4 00
Schaffer's German Mottled	4½	2 70
Fairbank's Best Family	5	2 60

This is the best soap made.

Bulk Laundry Starch	3 cts
3-lb box best Laundry Starch for	14 cts
6-lb box best Laundry Starch for	35 cts
Pint bottle House Ammonia	5 cts
Quarts Extra Ammonia	15 cts
Huarts Extra Spanish Bluing	10 cts
Half gallons Spanish House Liquid Bluing	20 cts

CANNED FISH.

	Per can.	Per doz.
Sardines, Domestic, ¼ boxes	3	.33
Sardines, Domestic, ½ boxes	6	.70
Sardines, Mustard, ¼ cans	6	.72
Sardines, Imported W. I.	10	$1.10
Sardines, Imported Martins	12	1.40
Sardines, Imported Gillets, small fish, best olive oil	15	1.70
Sardines, boneless, ¼ tins, with key	23	2.70
Shrimps, Barataria	18	1.95
Lobsters, 1-lb, Eagle brand, fancy goods	19	2.15
Lobsters, B. & M., 1-lb	21	2.35
Cove Oysters, 1-lb, full wt.	7	.75
Cove Oysters, 2-lb, full wt.	14	1.50
Salmon, General, 1-lb	8	.95
Salmon, Shield, 1-lb	9	1.05
Salmon, Fancy Pink	10	1.20
Salmon, Special Pack	12	1.40
Salmon, Extra Best Quality	14	1.63
Clams, 1-lb, Little Neck	9	1.05
Clams, 2-lbs, Little Neck	15	1.79
Fresh Mackerel, 1-lb cans	10	1.00
Fresh Broiled Mackerel, in Tomato Sauce, 3-lb cans	20	2.25
Fresh Broiled Mackerel, in Mustard, 3-lb cans	20	2.25
Brook Trout, in 3-lb cans	20	2.45
Fibered Codfish, 1-lb pkgs	8	.95
Clam Chowder, 3-lb cans	9	1.08

FLOUR.

H. R. EAGLE & CO. 196 BEST MINNESOTA PATENT MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Our H. R. Eagle & Co. "Best" Minnesota Patent Flour is made exclusively for us by one of the best mills in Minnesota. It is made from selected No. 1 hard wheat; and we will guarantee it to be the finest flour in the market, and to please every time. Price, per brl. **$3.79**

150 brls. Consolidated Milling Co.'s Ceresota Patent Flour, per brl	$3.45
Pillsbury's Best XXXX Patent Flour, per brl	$3.69
Washburn, Crosby & Co.'s Superlative Patent Flour, per brl	$3.59
Bohemian Rye Flour, per brl	$2.95

DRIED FRUITS.

40 lbs California Peaches for	$1 00
40 lbs California Apricots for	$1 00
40 lbs California Prunes for	$1 00
30 lbs Evaporated Apples for	$1 00
30 lbs Recleaned Currants for	$1 00
30 lbs California L. M. Raisins for	$1 00
25 lbs California Evap. Pears for	$1 00
Saier Dates, per lb	5 cts
A 20-lb box London Layer Table Raisins for	69 cts
California Silver Prunes, per lb	6 cts
Peeled California Peaches, per lb	10 cts
Fancy Pitted Cherries, per lb	12 cts
Fancy Raspberries, per lb	25 cts
Candied Lemon Peel, per lb	4 cts
Fancy Leghorn Citron, per lb	14 cts

CANNED GOODS.

3 lbs Celine Tomatoes, per can	4½ cts
3 lbs Hoosier Tomatoes, per can	5½ cts
2-lb cans Sugar Corn	5 cts
2-lb cans Hamburg Sifted Early June Peas	7 cts
3-lb cans Clam Chowder	9 cts
Large cans Mustard Sardines	6 cts
2-lb cans Blackberries	4½ cts
3-lb cans Table Peaches	9 cts
3-lb cans California Table Peaches	10 cts
3-lb cans Table Pears	10 cts
2-lb cans Preserved Strawberries	12½ cts
3-lb cans California Green Gages	10 cts
3-lb cans California Apricots	10 cts
2-lb cans String Beans	5 cts
Gallon cans Apples	16 cts

CATSUP.

BEST QUALITY HOME-MADE.

Half pints, each	5 cts
Pints, each	9 cts
Gallons, each	39 cts
5-gallon kegs	$1 59

DRUGS.

Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil, $1 size, at	49 cts
Compound Celery Nervine Brain and Blood Tonic, $1 size, at	59 cts
Porous Strengthening Plasters, regular price 20 cents, at	7 cts
Antiseptic Tooth Powder, 25c size, at	15 cts
Pepsin Tablets, regular price 20 cents, at	10 cts

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Rosa de Amo, 5-inch Key West Perfecto, box of 50	$1 90
La Carolita, High Grade Clear Havana, box of 50	$2 00
La Reina Rosa, 5-inch Perfectos, Clear Havana Filler, Sumatra Wrapper, box of 25	$1 25
Hand-Made Cuban Perfectos, Long Spanish Filler, box of 50	90 cts
25 Key West Cigars for	35 cts
Sweet Clippings, smoking, per lb	12 cts
Climax Plug, per lb	33 cts
Durham, 2-oz., 50 cents per lb; pounds	43 cts

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68 & 70 WABASH AVENUE.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Uniform for Aides to Grand Marshal, Silk Sash, Chapeau and Gauntlets, **$5.00.**

A. O. H. Regulation Cap and Badge, **$1.80.**

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MEDAL ENGRAVER,

MANUFACTURER OF THE

IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE BUTTON.

I wish to inform members of the I.N.A. that I manufacture a Button, the design for which was sent to

MR. WILLIAM A. LYMAN, President I.N.A.

and was approved by him, and is therefore the OFFICIAL Button of the organization. I manufacture only, and will fill all orders for the Button in lots of 100 or 1,000, at very reasonable prices.

Orders are solicited from Councils or persons who desire to sell them at retail. The button is made for insertion in the lapel, or with pin fastener; is made in silver oxydized, or plain silver or gold-plate.

Samples mailed upon receipt of 10 cts in stamps.

All kinds of Buttons, Badges and Medals made to order.

I wish to inform members that this is NO celluloid campaign trash, but a jeweler-made button, of bronze, silver oxydized, gold or silver plated, and the Shamrock in green enameled.

AGENTS WANTED.

Special and liberal price to dealers and Clubs or Councils. Send all orders to

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Business Directory.

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SMYTH, JOHN M.
Dealer in Household Goods, Pianos and Organs,
180 to 186 West Madison Street, Near Halsted.

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O'DONNELL BRO'S,
Dealers in All kinds of Hard and Soft Coal, Coke and Wood, of the Best Qualities. Hickory Wood, sawed stove lengths, $6. per cord delivered
Office and Yard
808 West Taylor street, between Halsted-st and Blue Island avenue.

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10 & 12 Wabash Av,
CHICAGO.

ONLY EARTHWORMS.

YET THEY HAVE CUT QUITE A FIGURE IN THE WORLD'S HISTORY.

The Worm Has No Eyes and No Sense of Hearing, but Is Sensitive to Strong Light and Vibrations of Sound—Objects of Antiquity Preserved by Earthworms.

The common earthworm, despised by man and heedlessly trodden underfoot, fulfills a part in nature that would seem incredible but for the facts revealed by the patient and long continued researches of Darwin. "Worms," says Darwin, "have played a more important part in the history of the world than most persons would at first suppose." Let us follow Darwin and see how this apparently insignificant creature has changed the face of nature. We will first consider the habits and mode of life of the earthworm. As every one knows, the worms live in burrows in the superficial layer of the ground. They can live anywhere in a layer of earth, provided it retains moisture, dry air being fatal to them. They can, on the other hand, exist submerged in water for several months. They live chiefly in the superficial mold less than a foot below the surface, but in long continued dry weather and in very cold seasons they may burrow to a depth of eight feet. The burrows are lined by a thin layer of earth, voided by the worms, and end in small chambers in which they can turn round.

The burrows are formed partly by pushing away the earth, but chiefly by the earth being swallowed. Large quantities of earth are swallowed by the worms for the sake of the decomposing vegetable matter contained in it, on which they feed. The earth thus swallowed is voided in spiral heaps, forming the worm castings. In this case the worm obtains food and at the same time excavates its burrows.

In addition to the food thus obtained half decayed leaves are dragged into the burrows, mainly for food, but also to plug the mouths of the burrows for the sake of protection. Worms are also fond of meat, especially fat. They will also eat the dead bodies of their relatives. They are nocturnal in habit, remaining, as a rule, in the burrows during the day and coming out to feed at night.

The earthworm has no eyes, but is affected by strong light if exposed to it for some time. It has no sense of hearing, but is sensitive to the vibrations of sound. The whole body is sensitive to touch. There appears to be some sense of smell, but this is limited to certain articles of food, which are discovered by the worm when buried in earth, in preference to other bodies not relished. The worm appears to have some degree of intelligence from the way in which it draws the leaves into its burrows, always judging which is the best end to draw them in by. This is remarkable in so lowly organized an animal, being a degree of intelligence not possessed by many animals of more complex organization. For instance, the ant can often be seen dragging objects along traversely instead of taking them the easiest way.

As we have seen, vast quantities of earth are continually being passed through the bodies of worms and voided on the surface as castings. When it is stated that the number of worms in an acre of ordinary land suitable for them to live in is 53,000, we can imagine the great effect which they must have on the soil.

They are, in fact, continually plowing the land. At one part of the alimentary canal of the worm is a gizzard, or hard muscular organ, capable of grinding food into fine particles. It is this gizzard which is the main factor in triturating the soil, and it is aided by small stones swallowed with the earth, which act as millstones.

In consequence of the immense amount of earth continually being brought to the surface by worms it is not difficult to understand how objects, such as stones, rocks, etc., lying on the surface will in course of time become gradually buried in the ground. Owing to the burial of stones and other objects by the action of worms, ancient monuments, portions of Roman villas and other objects of antiquity have been preserved. These have been gradually buried by the worms and so preserved from the destructive effect of rain and wind. Many Roman remains were studied by Darwin, and traces of the action of worms found, to which action their preservation was mainly due. The sinking of the foundations of old buildings is due to the action of worms, and no building is safe from this unless the foundations are laid lower than the level at which the worms can work—namely, about eight feet below the surface.

Another useful effect produced by worms is the preparation of the soil for the growth of seedlings. By their agency the soil is periodically sifted and exposed to the air, and in this way is able to retain moisture and absorb soluble substances of use for the nutrition of plants. —Knowledge.

He Put It Frankly.

"I've got a quarter here," said the red nosed wanderer, "and I calculate to git me dinner wit it."

"What's that to me?" asked the citizen whom he had stopped on the street.

"Jist this. I'm goin to git a regular meal—table dote, see—and I thought that may be if you would lend me a dime to git a drink I could git a good enough appetite to eat my money's worth."—Indianapolis Journal.

One View of the Case.

"Mamma, teacher whipped a boy today for whispering in school."

"Well, that was right."

"But, mamma, he hollered ten times as loud as he whispered."—Chicago Record.

The coming of a national convention to a city means the expenditure there in one way or another of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 for the benefit of local merchants.

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THE CITIZEN offers the following premiums to subscribers and organizers of clubs:

To any subscriber, who pays all arrears, and one year in advance and brings in two new paid up subscriptions, either of the following instructive, entertaining and valuable books:

1. "Picturesque Ireland," containing three volumes in one, and including the history, scenery, people, myths and folk-lore; the ancient abbeys, towers, castles and other monastic and attractive features by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. This work contains over 500 beautiful engravings, by noted artists, printed on paper made expressly for the book, bound in cloth, with black, gold and silver sides and black.

2. "Glimpses of the World," 268 full page views of places, sights and scenes all over the planet, from pictures by the celebrated traveler and lecturer, John L. Stoddard, one of the most beautiful and instructive volumes ever published, 550 pages, silk cloth binding.

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5. "Scenic America, or the Beauties of the Western Hemisphere," 256 pages, half-tone pictures, with descriptions by John L. Stoddard. Bound in cloth.

6. "The Farmer's Encyclopædia," by Prof. D. Magner, the celebrated horse-tamer and trainer; a book that should be in every farmer's house, containing all about the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, dairying, bee keeping, poultry, the farm, stock diseases, home medicine, the secret of food cooking, etc., etc.; 640 pages, 600 illustrations, cloth binding.

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These two latter valuable household books are especially designed for the ladies.

3. "Barnum's Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World," an exceedingly interesting publication, particularly adapted for students and the young; 514 pages, copiously illustrated, cloth binding.

4. "Conquering the Wilderness, or Heroes and Heroines of Pioneer Life and Adventure," by Col. Frank Triplett; 742 pages, illustrated; cloth binding.

5. "Tennyson's Poems," a complete and beautiful edition. Cloth bound.

To any Subscriber who pays all arrears and one year in advance, and who brings in one new paid up subscriber "The Victory Watch," adapted especially for workingmen and persons with small incomes; a perfect time piece. To subscribers not in arrears who pay in advance, and bring in two new subscribers, this offer is also open.

All these offers are open for a reasonable time and advantage should be taken of them at once.

TERMS—The terms of subscription should be borne in mind, so as to avoid confusion. They are as follows: Individual subscriptions, $2.00 each; club subscriptions (not less than five members), $1.50 each. Remittances can be sent by Check, Post-Office Order, Express Order, or Registered Mail. Early attention to this announcement is respectfully requested. Call at THE CITIZEN office and see the splendid premiums we are offering.

"THE CITIZEN" NEWSPAPER CO.,

69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

AMONG THE SHEAVES.

O Lord, the fields are ripe with corn;
The laborer goeth singing;
His joyful heart is heavenward borne
On music's pinion winging;
The sky is fair, with here and there
A downy cloudlet sweeping;
Lord, in this time of happy cheer
What do I with my weeping?

Oh, shame, among the golden sheaves
To stain the day with mourning!
Oh, shame on him who idly grieves,
God's harvest blessing scorning!
The heavens above look down in love;
The earth smiles back victorious;
By hill and vale where'er you rove
The harvest fields shine glorious.

But on my soul a sadness lies,
Made deeper by the story
Of nature's patient sacrifice
Thus perfected to glory.
Each faithful heart hath borne its part,
The autumn treasure sharing,
But I, I only know the smart
Of failure and despairing.

O Lord, had all these weary days,
These wasted weeks of grieving,
Been spent in showing forth thy praise
I had had corn for sheaving.
Not empty hand and empty land
Had been my harvest measure,
Nor sad and stricken should I stand,
A mark for thy displeasure.

Lo! yet there comes a thought to me;
I see the poor and lowly
With bended head and bended knee
Go gleaning, gleaning slowly.
They did not sow, they did not mow;
Droppt ears is all they gather.
Wouldst take such labor even now—
My gleanings, O my Father?

—E. E. Hitton in Good Words

THE BREAD OF THE WORLD.

What This Important Food Is Made of in Different Countries.

In England and America wheat bread is within the reach of all, and scarcely is a thought given to the fact that only a small portion of the earth's inhabitants enjoy it. It is only during the last century that wheat bread has come into common use. A hundred years ago wealthy families in England used only a peck of wheat a year and that at Christmas, eating oat cakes during the remainder of the time.

The German "pumpernickel" is a rye bread with a curious, sour taste, but after eating it awhile one acquires quite a taste for it. It is less nutritious than that of wheat. In the poorer parts of Sweden the people bake their rye bread only twice a year and store it away, so that eventually it is as hard as bricks.

Farther north still barley and oats become the chief bread corn. But in the distinct north is where man is put to thought to provide himself with bread. In Lapland if a man trusted to grain he would starve, so the people eke out their scanty store of oats with the inner bark of the pine, and after grinding this mixture it is made into large flat cakes, which, after all, are not half bad.

In dreary Kamchatka the pine or birch bark by itself, well ground, pounded and baked, constitutes the whole of the native bread food. Bread and butter is represented by a dough of pine bark spread with seal fat. In certain parts of Siberia the people not only grind the pine bark, but cut off the tender shoots, which procedure must give the bread an unpleasantly resinous flavor.

In Iceland the lichen is scraped off the rock, made into bread puddings and put into soup. In Russia and China buckwheat is pressed into service. It makes a palatable bread, though of a dark violet tinge.

In Italy and Spain chestnuts are cooked, ground into meal and used for bread and soup thickening. Millet furnishes a white bread in Arabia, Egypt and India. This grain is credited with being the very first used in breadmaking.

Rice bread is still the staple food of the Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

In the Indian archipelago the starchy pith of the sago palm is made into bread, and in parts of Africa the natives use a certain root for the same purpose.

Saved by a Shot.

Sir George Yule of the Indian civil service was a mild, sweet natured man, but a "mighty hunter," who had killed hundreds of boars and shot tigers on foot and from horse and elephant. Sir Edward Braddon, in his "Thirty Years of Shikar," tells of Sir George's narrow escape from death in an encounter with a tiger.

He was standing outside of a jungle from which a tiger was being driven by beaters. The tiger came from the jungle within a few feet of the spot where Yule stood and rushed at him. He had only time to bring his rifle up to his hip and fire as the beast sprang upon him, knocking him to the ground, smashing in his sun helmet and tearing his shoulder and chest.

The tiger was dead when it reached the ground, killed by the chance shot so coolly fired.

The Compliments of the Street.

In a little crush of trucks and wagons at Broadway and Bleecker street the other day one driver said to another, of a third who had just driven by rather clumsily, "He's a farmer and a clam digger, and the next time he comes down this way I'm going to punch his head." But ferocious as these words were they were not spoken ferociously, and they were smilingly received, and one did not understand them necessarily to mean an inordinate amount of bloodshed, nor to contain any reflection upon the occupations of farming and clam digging, but simply to express resentment at the appearance in the crowded streets as a truck driver of one skilled in those occupations only.—New York Sun.

Illustrated.

"The burning question," exclaimed Rivers, bringing his fist down hard on the table as he took a fresh start in the discussion of the labor problem, "the burning question is"—

"Got a match about you?" interposed Banks, biting off the end of a cigar and yawning dismally.—Chicago Tribune.

Riches without charity are nothing worth. They are a blessing only to him who makes them a blessing to others.—Fielding.

Georgia has 56,388 factory hands, who make annually $68,917,020 worth of goods.

FRANCISCO MIRANDA.

Held In Reverence In Venezuela as a Pioneer of Liberty.

Francisco Miranda was a type of the reckless fighter and adventurer always dear to the hero worshiper, and he was so closely identified with the inception of Venezuela's revolution against Spain that he will always be held as a national hero.

He was born in Caracas in 1756 and entered the Spanish military service when he was 17. He served in the United States in 1780 and later in Cuba. He was forced to leave Cuba for some illegal transaction, and for several years led an adventurous life in Russia, Turkey, England and Germany. He went into the French service at the outbreak of the revolution and by brilliant service reached the rank of major general. His name is on the Arc de Triomphe in Paris, as one of the great captains of the revolution. His reckless and adventurous spirit apparently kept him in constant conflict with sober law, for in 1797 he was condemned by the directory, but escaped to England. Receiving no aid in England, he came to the United States.

Here he put into motion his scheme of freeing his native country from the Spanish rule. He found means to equip two small vessels, and with 200 volunteers he sailed for Venezuela. He landed early in 1806 and was attacked by a superior Spanish force, losing many of his men. The Spanish captain burned Miranda in effigy and offered $50,000 for his capture. He recouped his forces, and a few months later took a Spanish town, but did not succeed in arousing the people to revolution.

It was some time later that he met Bolivar and with him went to Europe to secure aid for their enterprise.

When they returned in December, 1810, Miranda organized the first republican government, which was made possible by the uprising of the people in April, 1810. He was vice president of congress and signed the constitution and the act of independence. He was commander of the army and won several victories over the Spanish, but his disregard for all proprieties finally got him into trouble. His fellow officers among the revolutionists turned against him, he was accused of being a traitor to the cause, and in 1812 he was taken prisoner by his own party.

He was allowed to fall into the hands of the Spanish authorities, who sent him to Cadiz in 1813 as a political prisoner. Three years later, on July 14, 1816, he died.—New York Mail and Express.

BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE CATHEDRAL.

And Its Unique Way of Protection From Fire by Fountains.

When foreign architects visit Japan and see the cathedral of Buddhism for the first time, they are generally astonished at the magnificent structure. It is executed in pure oriental style and is richly ornamented with carvings. H. Ito, a famous builder of Nagoya City, designed it. The structure was commenced in 1878, and was completed in 1895. The cost has been estimated at $17,000,000. It would have greatly exceeded this amount had not members of Buddhists worked without any recompense.

As the structure neared completion the committee having the work in charge was much perplexed as to fire insurance. They found that no company would assume the risk on such a valuable wooden structure, the danger of destruction by fire being very great, and thus the premiums would amount to an enormous sum of money. At last the committee decided on a design devised by Dr. Tanabe. Numbers of powerful fountains were constructed, both exterior and interior, which can be made to play on all parts of the structure at the same time.

Usually only one great ornamental fountain is playing, rising to the great height of 157 feet. This is probably the largest artificial fountain in existence, emitting 82,080 gallons per hour. In case of fire all the water pressure is directed through the numbers of exterior and interior fountains. Thus every part of the structure, both inside and out, could soon be drenched and any conflagration soon extinguished.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Learned In One Lesson.

A truly remarkable story of feline intelligence was lately told by a correspondent of the London Spectator. Indeed, it might fairly be called incredible, only that the correspondent, as will be seen, vouches for its truth.

I am indeed to send you an account of a remarkable instance of feline sagacity which occurred in my house last week.

About a fortnight ago my black Persian cat brought to the house a young sparrow, and taking it to the front doormat, began stripping it of its feathers. The cook, not approving of the litter made by the said feathers, doubled the mat over and told the cat he must not make such a litter, but strew the feathers on the wrong side of the mat and not on the top.

A fortnight afterward the cat brought in another bird and, marvelous to say, turned the mat—which was a heavy coir mat—over with his claws, and littered the wrong side of it with the feathers, precisely as the cook had told him to do.

This is absolutely true, and without exaggeration.

What "Malicious" Means.

A prospective juror, wearing long hair and a wealth of whiskers, caused much laughter in Judge Dunne's court.

"Do you understand the meaning of the word 'malicious'?" asked the attorney for the defense.

"Of course I do," promptly replied the man in the jury box.

"Well, now, what does it mean?"

"Soldiers," answered the bewhiskered juror. Then he looked surprised while the court told him he was excused from further service.

He afterward said he thought that the lawyer asked him the meaning of the word "militia."—Exchange.

Society Directory.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

STATE OFFICERS.

State President, John T. Keating, 5610 Jackson av.

State Vice-President, E. J. Kelly, Armory Block, Ottawa, Ill.

State Recording Secretary, Daniel McGlynn, 1238 Gaty av., E. St. Louis, Ill.

State Treasurer, Jas. Costello, Bloomington, Ill.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County President, L. Henely, Twenty-seventh-st. and Lake Shore.

County V.-President, W. J. Doherty, 1253 Forty-seventh-st.

County Recording Secretary, F. J. Conroy, 493 Thirty-fifth-st.

County Financial Secretary, Joseph J. Lamb, 603 Thirty-first st.

County Treasurer, M. E. Lynch, 520 W. Erie-st.

Sergeant-at-Arms, James Gannon.

Doorkeeper, William Barrett.

The County Board meets the Second Sunday of each month at 83 Madison street, Hall 2, at 3 p. m.

DIVISION OFFICERS.

DIVISION 1.

President, M. J. Maloney, Room 306, 120 Randolph-st.
Vice President, Michael Tuohy.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Ryan, 209 S. Peoria-st.
Financial Secretary, Wm. Territt.
Treasurer, Jerry O'Brien.
Meets First Friday of each month in Father Mathew hall, Taylor and Miller streets, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 2.

President, John J. Hanrahan, 246 E. Forty-third-st.
Vice President, Thomas McHugh.
Recording Secretary, Thomas J. Sherlock, 185 E. Superior-st.
Financial Secretary, James Regan.
Treasurer, William C. Moore.
Meets Second Thursday each month at Unity hall, 77 Thirty-first-st., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 3.

President, John J. Cullinane, 3045 Deering-st.
Vice President, James J. Perkins.
Recording Secretary, Henry J. Lyons, 193 W. North-av.
Financial Secretary, Pat'k J. Mahony.
Treasurer, Luke H. Lyons.
Meets First Sunday each month at 3 p. m. in Flynn's hall, North-av. and Robey-st.

DIVISION 4.

President, Michael Blake, 708 Thirty-first-st.
Vice President, William Loftus.
Recording Secretary, Daniel Corden, 83 West Eighteenth place.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Collins.
Treasurer, William McAvoy.
Meets First Sunday each month at 2:30 p. m. in Mathei's hall, Canalport and Union-avs.

DIVISION 5.

President, James J. Brennan, 939 S. Ashland-av.
Vice President, William Martin.
Recording Secretary, Alex Cusack, 65 Nixon-st.
Financial Secretary, Tim Cullinane.
Treasurer, Thomas Donovan.
Meets First Thursday of each month in Horan's hall, Halsted and Harrison-sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 6.

President, P. G. Maguire, 4465 Princeton-av.
Vice President, John Doody.
Recording Secretary, M. J. Goldin, 4417 Union-av.
Financial Secretary, James F. Ryan.
Treasurer, Martin Fanning.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Foley's hall, 712 W. Forty-third-st., at 2:30 p. m.

DIVISION 7.

President, Wm. Sullivan, 235 Washburn-av.
Vice President, Patrick Behan.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Foley, 2703 Hickory-st.
Financial Secretary, Jas. E. O'Brien.
Treasurer, Mark Hardin.
Meets Second Sunday each month in Dougherty's hall, 446 W. Twelfth-st., at 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 8.

President, P. J. O'Sullivan, 117 E. Erie-st.
Vice President, Hugh J. Gleeson.
Recording Secretary, Eugene P. Nolan, 289 E. Erie-st.
Financial Secretary, O. J. Cullen.
Treasurer, R. G. McHugh.
Meets First and Third Saturdays each month at 62 N. Clark-st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 9.

President, D. M. Duggan, 329 Ninety-second-st.
Vice President, Thomas A. Foley.
Recording Secretary, Thomas White, 532 Ninety-fifth-st.
Financial Secretary, Michael Clark.
Treasurer, Owen Ahern.
Meets First and Third Fridays each month in Union Bank building, South Chicago, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 10.

President, P. J. Cummings, 4125 State-st.
Vice President, James Small.
Recording Secretary, Michael Maloy, 735 Dexter-st.
Financial Secretary, Patrick Ryan.
Treasurer, William Webb.
Meets First Friday of each month in Webb's hall, 4430 Wentworth-av., 8 p. m.

DIVISION 11.

President, Hugh J. Bradshaw, 263 Washtenaw-av.
Vice President, James F. Murray.
Recording Secretary, Thos. E. Bradshaw, 263 Washtenaw-av.
Financial Secretary, Daniel Kirby.
Treasurer, Michael J. Connery.
Meets Second and Fourth Thursdays each month in Anchor hall, Grand ave. and Paulina st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 12.

President, F. J. Conroy, 493 Thirty-fifth-st.
Vice President, J. F. Lyons.
Recording Secretary, Mat Corcoran, 3827 Wentworth av.
Financial Secretary, P. B. Flanagan.
Treasurer, Rev. D. J. Crimmins.
Meets First and Third Wednesdays of each month at S. W. corner of Thirty-ninth st. and Wentworth av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 13.

President, John E. Long, 2991 Archer av.
Vice President, P. F. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Daniel Jordan, 2933 Archer av.
Financial Secretary, D. J. Sullivan.
Treasurer, S. J. Moloney.
Meets First and Third Thursdays each month in K. of P. hall, 3001 Archer av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 14.

President, P. J. Buck, 2218 Dearborn street.
Vice President, Ed J. Hanley.
Recording Secretary, F. J. Clingen, 8 South Lincoln st.
Financial Secretary, T. J. McGuire.
Treasurer, Patrick McDonnell.
Meets First and Third Wednesday in Prosperity hall, Eighteenth and State sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 15.

President, James W. Breen, 5241 Morgan st.
Vice President, John Henry.
Recording Secretary, Michael Daly, 5511 Halsted st.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Shine.
Treasurer, Michael Duffy.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Mielhaussen's hall, 51st and Peoria sts.

DIVISION 16.

President, Thomas McMahon, 5818 Justine st.
Vice President, Patrick McMahon.
Recording Secretary, Jas. Flannigan, 311 E. Fortieth st.
Financial Secretary, James Meeney.
Treasurer, John J. McGinty.
Meets Fourth Sunday each month in Bishop's hall, 4652 Ashland avenue, at 2:30 p. m.

DIVISION 17.

President, Martin Mulcahy, 2836 Fifth avenue.
Vice President, Lawrence Henely.
Recording Secretary, Roger Mulcahy, 3011 Wallace st.
Financial Secretary, Joseph Burke.
Treasurer, P. J. O'Brien.
Meets First Wednesday each month in Leddy's hall, Thirty-first st. and Wentworth av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 18.

President, Martin Loftus, 2240 West Kinzie street.
Vice President, James Collins.
Recording Secretary, James Dineen, 2222 West Kinzie st.
Financial Secretary, James Donovan.
Treasurer, Peter O'Neill.
Meets Last Friday of each month in Schoenhoffen's hall, Forty-third av. and West Lake street, at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 19.

President, James Thomas, 4527 Dryer street.
Vice President, Thomas O'Shea.
Recording Secretary, Timothy Kelly, 3435 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, T. J. Waldron.
Treasurer, Michael Kennedy.
Meets First Thursday each month in Qualey's hall, 3749 S. Halsted street.

DIVISION 20.

President, Joseph J. Lamb, 603 Thirty-first st.
Vice President, Michael Sullivan.
Recording Secretary, John J. Quinlan, 502 Twenty-sixth st.
Financial Secretary, P. McDonnell.
Treasurer, Michael O'Grady.
Meets Second and Fourth Friday at 2901 Union av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 21.

President, Patrick Stenson, 1104 Clybourn av.
Vice President, Ed O'Connor.
Recording Secretary, David Madden, 83 Tyson av.
Financial Secretary, James Gayer.
Treasurer, Patrick McGowan.

DIVISION 22.

President, James Noonan, Lemont, Ill.
Vice President, J. S. Carrier.
Recording Secretary, T. H. Finegan, Lemont, Ill.
Financial Secretary, A. J. Runyon.
Treasurer, J. W. McCarthy.

DIVISION 23.

President, William J. Doherty, 1259 W. Forty-seventh st.
Vice President, John McGaughan.
Recording Secretary, P. J. O'Brien, 4951 Wood st.
Financial Secretary, James McCann.
Treasurer, Patrick Grace.
Meets First Sunday of each month in Schumacher's hall, 4650 Ashland av., at 3 p. m.

DIVISION 24.

President, John W. Farley, LaGrange, Ill.
Vice President, Michael Galvin.
Recording Secretary, P. W. Rone, Box 312, LaGrange, Ill.
Financial Secretary, Edward Dooley.
Treasury, Patrick Close.

DIVISION 26.

President, P. J. Reynolds, 5540 State street.
Vice President, Thomas Killoughy.
Recording Secretary, Hugh McNally, 345 Bristol st.
Financial Secretary, W. F. Garritty.
Treasurer, Lawrence Reynolds.
Meets Second Saturday each month in Schell's hall, Fifty-first st. and Wentworth av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 29.

President, Patrick Keys, 2393 116th st., Kensington.
Vice President, John Maguire.
Recording Secretary, William Byrne, Box 1329, Pullman, Ill.
Financial Secretary, P. J. Tully.
Treasurer, Charles Corkey.
Meets First and Third Thursdays of each month in Holy Rosary church basement, 113th st. and South Park av., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 30.

President, Thomas Heelan, 10810 Calhoun av.
Vice President, P. J. Conway.
Recording Secretary, Patrick Kerr, 10808 Torrence av.
Financial Secretary, John Conlin.
Treasurer, C. Duffy.
Meets Third Sunday of each month in Link's hall, 10716 Torrence av, 7:30 p. m.

DIVISION 35.

President, Patrick F. Holden.
Vice President, Michael J. O'Brien.
Recording Secretary, James Gannon, 3656 Emerald av.
Financial Secretary, P. O'Gorman.
Treasurer, Michael Kavanaugh.
Meets First Wednesday each month in Columbia hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted sts., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 36.

President, John T. Keating, 5610 Jackson av.
Vice President, John J. Dwyer.
Recording Secretary, Wm. H. McMahon, 5483 Lake av.
Financial Secretary, Bartley Owens.
Treasurer, Andrew Ledwidge.
Meets Second and Fourth Fridays of each month, in Bagley's hall, 192 Fifty-fifth st., at 8 p. m.

DIVISION 37.

President, John P. Dohney, 6359 Honore st.
Vice President, Thomas Kelly.
Recording Secretary, John P. Deneen.
Financial Secretary, M. H. Hoey.
Treasurer, Patrick Prendergast.
Meets Second Thursday each month in Broomstead's hall, Sixty-third and Halsted sts., at 8 p. m.

HIBERNIAN KNIGHTS.

COMPANY A.

Captain, William J. Doherty, 1253 Forty-seventh st.
First Lieutenant, P. H. Sheridan.
Second Lieutenant, P. J. O'Brien.

COMPANY B.

Captain, Patrick Kennedy.
First Lieutenant, James Thomas.
Second Lieutenant, Jeremiah O'Shea.

CRANKY GUESTS.

Experience of Hotel Clerks In Dealing With Some of Them.

"I cannot sleep in that room," said a guest at a hotel in this city last evening as he walked to the desk in the office and threw the key upon it.

"What is the matter with it?" asked the clerk.

"There is nothing the matter with it except that the bed is in the wrong place," the guest replied. "For more than 20 years I have slept in a bed with the head toward the north, and it has become such a habit with me that it would be actually impossible for me to sleep with the head in any other direction."

"It will be impossible for me to give you a room containing a bed with the head in that direction," said the clerk. "The hotel is well filled tonight, and I have only two vacant rooms, but I will have the bed turned for you." Calling a porter, the clerk instructed him to turn the bed in the gentleman's room so that the head would be to the north. The guest followed the porter up stairs, and as nothing further was heard from him it is presumed that he retired and slept peacefully.

"There is no accounting for tastes," said the clerk, turning to the reporter, "and the funny experiences we have in the hotel business would fill a volume. Before the night is over we may have calls for beds with their heads turned to every point of the compass, and of course we are obliged to accommodate every one.

"I remember an instance like this several years ago. A man slightly inebriated came into the hotel one night, and producing a pocket compass said that he wished a room where the head of the bed should be placed to the northeast. We sent two boys with him, and they turned the bed as requested. The joke was that the compass was furnished with a little stop, which held the indicator in a certain position. It so happened that the gentleman's bed, which had been carefully placed northeast according to the compass, was in reality placed with the head to the south. The man discovered his mistake the next morning and was cured of the fad."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Cremation Growing In Favor.

The movement in favor of cremation as against earth burial is growing in England. The other day Mr. William Rathbone, ex M. P., stated in public that he had made provision for cremation in his own case on principle and with a view to promoting the reform. At this moment a new crematorium is almost ready for use at Liverpool. It is a neat building of red sandstone, simple and chaste in design. The main door opens into a small chapel. From this room the coffin will be carried after the burial service is read into a small apartment beyond and there placed upon an iron frame running on wheels and rails in a line with the furnace and pushed noiselessly into the abode of flames.

From the chapel the clergyman, followed by the relatives of the deceased, will ascend a stair on the opposite side from the door by which the coffin has been removed into a small gallery overlooking the door of the furnace. From this gallery the service prescribed for the grave will be read and the mourners will take the last look of the coffin as it disappears within the furnace. The situation of the crematorium at Anfield is wisely chosen, being in the heart of a pretty suburban neighborhood and accessible from all parts of the city. There is an office, with a cottage for the caretaker attached, at the entrance gate. The crematorium will be opened for public use not later than April 1.—Westminster Gazette.

The Mascot Worked.

Otto Feudner has been buying lottery tickets for years and has never won so much as an approximation prize. He concluded that he would have to get a mascot, so on the advice of a colored friend he set a box trap out in the cemetery to catch a graveyard rabbit.

Feudner caught a great big fellow the first night and put him in a big dry goods box. It was the day before the drawing, so to make sure that the mascot would work all right Feudner put $25 worth of tickets in the box with the rabbit. After the drawing he went to see what he had won.

The mascot had worked. It had eaten up all the lottery tickets.—San Francisco Post.

Unidentified Rivers.

The first rivers mentioned in authentic history are alluded to in Genesis. They are the Pison, the Gihon, the Hiddekel and the Euphrates, which are said to have flowed from the garden of Eden. Various attempts have been made to identify these streams, but no agreement has been reached among the authorities save in the case of the last.

Entirely New Watch Offer

FOR "CITIZEN" SUBSCRIBERS.

We have decided to revise our Watch Offers in such a way that each subscriber may find a watch to suit his or her taste and need. The fame of the Waltham and Elgin factories is not confined to this country. It is considered a great thing abroad to own one of these wonderful watches. In our offers we select the best examples of these watches for the money asked. The arrangement under which the watches are purchased is entirely in the interest of our subscribers. There is no retailer's profit, middlemen's profit added, and no jobber's profit, no profit added because of the capital invested or because of the risk of bad debts; no profit to cover cost of heavy rentals, of salaries and expenses of traveling men—none of those costly incidentals which always come out of the last purchaser is in it at all. By this arrangement you purchase practically direct from the factory's agent. When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if, at the end of three days, he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. NO WATCHES WILL BE SENT C.O.D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers will not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

NO. 100—WALTHAM OR ELGIN WATCH, PRICE $5.75.

No. 100—A man's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem-winding and pendant-setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is a solid nickel silver, open face, dust proof case, screw back and bezal; the crystal is made of heavy plate glass so as to withstand any strain. We will send this watch to subscribers by registered mail for.....$5.75

NO. 101—ELGIN OR WALTHAM BARGAIN. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE $6.50.

Sometimes it is desirable for all persons to study economy in making purchases in preference to other considerations. In order to accommodate such, we have procured a new style of case, in which are put a high-class Waltham or Elgin movement. By this combination any one may secure a watch equal to the best in running qualities, and as durable as those of the highest price, and as precise and accurate as any piece of human mechanism for the measurement of time. We save our readers money, in the first instance by cheapening the case, and in the second by handling it without reference to profit. The case with which this watch is furnished is made of stiffened silver. In other words, in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, the silver is strengthened by a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and, were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy solid coin-silver case. This watch does not come in hunting-case—open face only, with a heavy beveled plate-glass crystal, strong, durable and beautiful. The dial is marked in either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to prevent the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. This is emphatically a watch for the times, and costs such a trifle that any one can afford to buy it, simply with a view to carrying it for a few years until the return of general prosperity, when the movement may be changed into a gold case. This watch will be sent, delivery guaranteed, to any address in the United States for.....$6.50

NO. 102—OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH, MEN'S SIZE, PRICE $11.50.

This is an Elgin or Waltham movement, open face, with beveled glass crystal, warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years; stem wind and stem set, containing seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. This watch is a great bargain and a perfect timepiece. The case is handsomely engraved. We send this watch, delivery guaranteed, to any of our readers in this country for.$11.50

NO. 103—GOLD HUNTING-CASE ELGIN OR WALTHAM MEN'S SIZE WATCH, PRICE $14.25.

This watch is a very stylish, reliable timepiece, made upon the famous Riverside model, which is thinner than the ordinary style of movement. In other words, a watch made on this model is materially less in thickness than others from front to back when the cases are closed. This form does not arise from any less metal in the case, but from the mechanical style of the movement; its advantage is in being less bulky when carried in the vest pocket. Both the Elgin and Waltham Companies now make this style of movement, which has the stem set and stem wind, seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. The case is warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years, and is nicely engraved. We send this watch to any of our readers, delivery guaranteed, for....$14.25

"APPLETON TRACY & CO.," WALTHAM, MEN'S SIZE.

The "Appleton Tracy & Co." movement is one of the celebrated watches of the world. The works are full-jeweled, with 15 extra-fine red ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting, Breguet hair spring, special adjustment to temperature, isochronism position, and all the very latest improvements. This watch took the first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris against all competitors, both American and foreign. We will deliver this watch to any address in the United States, works as above, in any of the following cases:

104 is a solid 14-kt. U. S. assay, 40 dwt, hunting case, engine turned..$40.00
105 is a 15-year gold-filled hunting case, handsomely engraved.....$22.50
106 is a 15-year gold-filled open face case handsomely engraved.....$20.00
107 is a 2-oz. coin silver open face, or hunting case, engine turned..$17.50
108 is a solid nickel silver open face, dust-proof case.....$13.90

OFFICIAL RAILROAD WATCH.

Many of the railroad companies of the country, in order to avoid accidents that might arise from any discrepancy in time-pieces, have compelled their conductors and engineers to carry a specified watch. This in many cases is what is known as the Crescent Street Movement, made at the Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass. This movement comes in various cases more or less expensive, according to material. The movement in all the cases, however, is the same. The movement is stem wind and stem set, 17 ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and position, patent regulator, patent Breguet hair-spring, hardened and tempered in form, fine glass enamel double sunk dial, one of the finest full-plate movements in the world.

109 is a 14-kt. solid gold U. S. assay, 40 dwt. hunting case, engine turned.....$50.00
110 is a 14-kt. gold-filled hunting, engine turned case, 20 years.....$35.00
111 is a 14-kt. gold-filled, open face, engine turned case, 20 years.....$33.00
112 is a solid coin silver, 2 oz., engine turned case.....$28.00
113 is a solid nickel silver, open face, screw case, dust proof.....$25.00

The American Watch Co., at Waltham, has made a reduction in the price of its 15-jewel movements. We take the first opportunity to give our readers the advantage of the new price list, and offer the following described bargains:

No. 114. PRICE $14.00—No. 114 is an open face, 15-jewel in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant, set in a gold-filled, engraved or engine turned pattern case; warranted to wear like solid gold for 15 years. We will send this watch to any address, delivery guaranteed, for the sum of only.....$14.00

No. 115. PRICE $9.00—Our second watch under this offer is No. 115, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham watch, either nickel or gilt movement, containing 15 jewels in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant set; either Roman or Arabic characters; it is in a solid, nickel silver, open face case, with a heavy French beveled plate glass crystal. We will send this watch to any of our readers, post paid, delivery guaranteed, for only.....$9.00

No. 116. PRICE $17.50—Our third offer is No. 116, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham, stem wind and set, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial; either Roman or Arabic characters; hands of blue-tempered steel. This movement comes in a 14-kt. gold filled case, guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear like solid gold for 20 years. We will send this watch, post paid, delivery guaranteed, for....$17.50

GOOD WATCH FOR BOYS. PRICE $3.75.

We have seen other papers offering cheap watches to their subscribers, and often looked them up to see if we too could not offer them to our readers, but in every case we found the watches to be so worthless that we would have nothing to do with them. We had about given up the idea of finding a satisfactory cheap watch. We mentioned our experience in this direction to the representative of a large American watch company, and through his help we are now able to offer a real good watch at a very low price. It is guaranteed to keep accurate time, has seven jewels, expansion balance, cut pinions, porcelain dial, stem wind and set, in solid nickel silver open face case. You see this is not a cheap clock movement put into a tin oval case; it is a watch that you can rely upon; if not satisfactory return it and get your money back. Price delivered.....$3.75

NO. 120. PRICE $22.00—SOLID 14-KT. LADY'S WATCH, WALTHAM OR ELGIN.

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